East Central state, Nigeria. Ministry of economic development and reconstructi

FIRST DEVELOPMENT PLAN

1970-1974

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

THE EAST CENTRAL STATE is one of the three new States created out of the former Eastern Region of Nigeria on 27th May, 1967, at the peak of an unprecedented political crisis in Nigeria. It was born as a result of action to solve Nigeria's political crises by erecting a new political structure to replace the imbalance of the old Republic. Almost simultaneously with its creation, the former Eastern Region of Nigeria seceded from the rest of the country. This action led in July 1967 to the civil war which lasted till January, 1970, when the rebellion was crushed.

2. At the end of the war, the economic and social climate in the State was filled with great uncertainty resulting mainly from wide-spread destruction of property and considerable loss of lives occasioned by the civil strife. There was an urgent need for the resettlement of persons who had lost practically all their belongings as a result of the war. At the instance of the Federal Government therefore, a Rehabilitation and Resettlement Programme was hurriedly prepared to incorporate projects of an emergency or crash nature which could be conceivably implemented before the end of the 1969–70 financial year. The programme included the provision of relief for the hungry; the provision of temporary accommodation for the homeless; the procurement of drugs and restoration of medical facilities; the distribution of seedlings, fertilizers and farm implements to the farmers, the re-establishment of communication facilities; and the repair of roads, bridges and other infrastructure. Reasonable progress has been made with the implementation of this programme, which has done a lot to relieve the plight of the common man.

3. The four-year programme presented in this document is, however, the first real development plan since the creation of the State. The exercise was started immediately after the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Programme was finalised. It is an integral part of the National Development Plan which incorporates the plans of the Federal and all the State Governments.

4. The Plan is essentially a reconstruction plan but allows room for some new development so as to initiate a process of balanced development as between sectors and areas. As the main theatre of war, the East Central State is the most devasted part of the country. Evidence of war ravages can be seen in every nook and corner of the State. It will take a long time for the entire reconstruction work to be completed. The present Plan therefore aims only at a modest beginning in the restoration of facilities existing before the war.

5. The Plan envisages a total capital expenditure of £50.804 million over a period of four years. This gives an average annual capital expenditure of £12.7 million which is about the amount being spent by the former Eastern Region of Nigeria on capital account. Even then the Plan as already indicated is extremely modest considering the gigantic reconstruction programme facing the State and the surfeit of executive capacity in almost all sectors. In fact if the reconstruction work that can be effectively undertaken is allowed for, the size of the plan would be much higher than it is. The main limitation is financial resources. It is strongly hoped that as the financial resources picture improves, there will be room for substantial increase in the scope of the State programme within the context of the National Reconstruction and Development Plan.

6. It is expected that at the end of the reconstruction period, the State will enter a period of rapid economic development and expansion for which its potential is not in doubt. It is richly endowed with natural resources including petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, coal, lignite, lime-stone, lead, zink and others. Agricultural products include palm produce, rubber, cocoa, coconut, cashew, citrus and a very wide variety of food crops which provide the requisite raw materials for agro-based industries. Above all, the State is composed of one of the most resourceful sections of the Nigerian community. These assets will no doubt provide the required stimulus for rapid economic development.

7. Many difficulties have been encountered in the preparation of the Plan. The limited time within which the plan had to be prepared, the problem of resettlement of individuals who have been living a precarious life for the past thirty months and the virtual depletion of administrative facilities including office accommodation and equipment have compounded problems arising from paucity of basic data. At the moment there is little information on the population of the State and its distribution. The influx of people from other parts of the country, the loss of lives occasioned by the civil war and the creation of three States out of the former Eastern Region of Nigeria have made it difficult to hazard a guess of the size and distribution of population being planned for. Secondly communications facilities between various parts of the State are very poor due to bad roads and shortage of vehicles. This made it difficult to complete necessary surveys and investigations which usually form the basis of crucial policy decisions. Finally even as this is the first full operational year for the State, there is no firm basis for the projection of recurrent revenue, recurrent expenditure and capital receipts over the Plan period.

8. This situation has no doubt created serious difficulties for the planners. But this is only temporary. In the next four years efforts would be directed towards the elimination of these difficulties and the provision of a more favourable basis for effective planning.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF PAST DEVELOPMENT

THE IDENTIFICATION of developments in this State during the recent past presents immense difficulties. This is because the State was carved out of the former Eastern Region of Nigeria and most of the available statistical data relate to the Region as a whole. In some cases, such as National Accounts, the data relate to the whole of Nigeria and no serious attempt has been made to effect a regional break-down. Within the time at our disposal, it has not been possible to disaggregate the Nigeria or Eastern Region data so as to identify important developments in the East Central State. This will no doubt be a major preoccupation of our Statistical Unit during the next two years. In the meantime available information for the former Eastern Region of Nigeria will in most cases give reliable indication of the direction, if not the magnitude of changes in the East Central State.

Structure of Output

2. A preliminary estimate of the Gross Domestic Product of the former Eastern Region of Nigeria for the period 1961–62 to 1965–66 was undertaken early in 1967 by the Statistics Division of the Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction and the results are given in Table 1 below:—

TABLE 1

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF EASTERN NIGERIA—1961-62 to 1965–66

BY BRANCH OF ACTIVITY AT CONSTANT (1962–63) PRICES

Activity	1961–62 *£'m*	1962–63 *£'m*	1963–64 *£'m*	1964–65 *£'m*	1965–66 *£'m*	*Compound Rate of Growth Percentage*
Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry	224.4	255.4	275.5	296.2	277.9	5.4
Mining (including Oil Exploration)	6.8	7.3	6.4	9.1	13.2	18.0
Manufacturing and Crafts	27.3	28.5	30.7	33.5	40.9	10.6
Building and Construction	10.6	11.2	12.7	13.8	14.9	8.9
Electricity and Water ...	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.8	2.0	19.0
Transport and Communications	15.1	17.0	18.0	22.0	22.1	10.7
Distribution	43.8	50.6	54.0	58.9	62.7	9.4
Government Education and Health Services ...	12.7	14.7	15.5	17.0	19.6	11.4
Other Services	26.0	29.9	33.4	34.7	34.2	7.1
Total	367.7	415.9	447.6	487.0	487.5	7.3

3. During the period covered, the total output of the Region was estimated to have increased from £367.7 million to £487.5 million giving a compound growth rate of 7.3 per cent. per annum. The annual growth rates for the period covered are given in Table 2.

TABLE 2

GROWTH RATE OF OUTPUT IN EASTERN REGION—1962–63 to 1965–66

Year	*Output* £'m	*Increase in Output* £'m	*Rate of Growth* %
1961–62	367.7	—	—
1962–63	415.9	48.2	13.1
1963–64	447.6	31.7	7.6
1964–65	487.0	39.4	8.8
1965–66	487.5	0.5	0.1

Aggregate output increased steadily from 1961–62 to 1964–65 but the growth rate declined from 13 per cent. to 8.8 per cent. In 1965–66, production was stagnant. This was accounted for by the poor performance of the agricultural sector where output actually dropped from £296.2 million to £277.9 million due to a very bad harvest for yams. It is comforting however that the overall growth rate amounted to 7.3 per cent. which far outstrips the growth rate of the population which was estimated at 2.6 per cent. per annum. There was thus a substantial increase in the standard of living.

4. Table 1 also shows the predominance of agricultural production in the total output of the Region. The proportion of agricultural output to total output ranges between 61 per cent. in 1961–62 and 57 per cent. in 1965–66. This predominance of agriculture in total production means that the growth rate of total output is heavily affected by the performance of the agricultural sector. Thus the relatively low growth rate of the agricultural sector (5.4 per cent.) accounts for the large gap between the growth rate of the non-agricultural sector (9.9 per cent.) and that of total output (7.3 per cent.). If the rapid growth in the non-agricultural sector is maintained the relative importance of agricultural output to total output is bound to decrease. In absolute terms however, it is expected that agricultural output will continue to increase.

5. It is estimated that the East Central State accounts for about 60 per cent. of the population and 40 per cent. of the land area of the former Eastern Region. From this it can be derived that no less than half of the agricultural production of the Region came from the East Central State.

6. One of the most rapidly growing sectors is Mining including Oil Exploration. Value added in this sector increased from £6.8 million in 1961–62 to £13.2 million in 1965–66 giving a growth rate of 18 per cent. per annum. It was estimated that during the period covered, about 65 per cent. to 70 per cent. of the total oil production in Nigeria came from the Eastern Region. Oil production from the Region increased from 2.2 million tons in 1961–62 to 13.5 million tons in 1966–67. In value terms production increased from £16.7 million to about £70 million over the same period. Oil production

was therefore a leading economic activity in the former Eastern Region. Though details are not yet available, it is believed that a considerable number of the oil fields in the former Eastern Region are located in the East Central State. It is expected that this sector will continue to provide a driving force in the overall development of the State.

7. Another rapidly growing sector is Manufacturing and Crafts. Value added in this sector increased from £27.3 million in 1961–62 to £40.9 million in 1965–66 giving a growth rate of 10.6 per cent. per annum. It was estimated that half of this output came from industries employing less than ten persons. This underlined the importance of small scale industries in the Region. The growth of manufacturing activities in the Region is also reflected in Table 3 which records variations in the value of manufacturing output in establishments employing ten persons or more.

TABLE 3

GROWTH OF MANUFACTURING OUTPUT IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING TEN OR MORE PERSONS AT CONSTANT (1962–63) PRICES

Year	*Value of Output* £,m	*Index of Production*
1962	15.1	100
1963	18.3	121.5
1964	23.2	153.4
1965	37.5	248.4
1966	70.6	467,6

The value of output in these establishments thus increased gradually from £15.1 million in 1962 to £37.5 million in 1965 and then shot up to £70.6 million in 1966. The sharp increase in 1966 was accounted for by the commissioning of the Petroleum Refinery near Port Harcourt.

8. An important industrial centre in the former Eastern Region was Port Harcourt which is now outside the East Central State. Industrial production in the East Central State is therefore bound to fall far short of the total for the former Eastern Region. The industrial take off of the State will on the other hand depend largely on what is done during and after the present plan period to broaden the base of industrial production in the State.

9. An important sector from the point of view of the overall development of the State is Building and Construction which has a very important component of capital formation. Value added in this sector increased steadily from £10.6 million in 1961–62 to £14.9 million in 1965–66. The compound rate of growth is 8.9 per cent. per annum. Because of the land area and population of the East Central State, it is believed that the bulk of the building and construction work in the former Eastern Region took place in the East Central State. With the amount of construction work envisaged during this and subsequent plan periods, it is expected that the facilities in this sector will be highly stretched during the next few years.

10. Electricity and Water recorded the highest growth rate but the contribution (£2 million) in 1965–66 is still very small in absolute terms. The contribution of the other sectors (Transport and Communications; Distribution; Government, Education, and Health Services; and Other Services) is quite substantial. For 1965–66 it varied from £19.6 million for Government to £62.7 million for Distribution. They (other sectors) have also registered high growth rates which, except for Other Services, are in excess of 9 per cent. per annum. For reasons already given, it is believed that the bulk of the output in these sectors was generated in the East Central State.

Capital Formation

11. No estimate of capital formation either in the former Eastern Region or in the East Central State are available for the period covered above. The national figures produced by the Federal Office of Statistics are not broken down by Regions. A very rough estimate of the level of capital formation in the Region can however be derived by applying the ratio of gross fixed investment to gross domestic product for Nigeria as a whole to the calculated gross domestic products figures for Eastern Nigeria. This is done in Table 4.

TABLE 4

ROUGH ESTIMATE OF CAPITAL FORMATION OF EASTERN NIGERIA

Year	*G.D.P. of Nigeria* £'m	*Gross Fixed Investment Nigeria* £'m	*Ratio of Investment to G.D.P.* %	*G.D.P. of Eastern Nigeria*	*Derived G.F.I. of Eastern Nigeria*
1961–62	1,186.7	152.6	12.8	368.1	47.1
1962–63	1,315.4	159.9	12.2	415.9	50.7
1963–64	1,403.2	177.0	12.6	447.6	56.4
1964–65	1,457.0	195.0	13.4	487.1	65.3
1965–66	1,540.3	234.0	15.2	487.5	74.1

The table shows that capital formation for the former Eastern Region rose from about £47 million in 1961–62 to £74 million in 1965–66. This on the average represents about 30 per cent. of total capital formation in the country. This is not surprising as the Eastern Region contained all the elements making for a dynamic economy. If it is assumed that half the capital formation for the Region took place in the East Central State, the capital formation for the State will be in the neighbourhood of £37 million in 1965–66. As public capital expenditure in the Eastern Region during the period averaged only about £10 million per annum, the bulk of the capital formation took place in the private sector. It is expected that with the gigantic reconstruction work ahead, and given the development potentials of the State, capital formation of the State will increase rapidly in the next few years.

Foreign Trade

12. The variations in the quantity and values of the main exports of Eastern Nigeria during the period, 1962–65 are shown in Tables 5 and 6.

TABLE 5

EASTERN NIGERIA EXPORTS (QUANTITY)

Products	1962	1963	1964	1965	*Average Growth Rate* %
Palm Oil (Thousand Tons) ...	108.6	117.9	126.0	139.5	9.5
Palm Kernels (Thousand Tons) ...	173.2	197.3	194.9	203.5	5.8
Cocoa (Thousand Tons)	4.5	4.8	3.7	6.7	8.9
Rubber (Thousand Tons) ...	2.8	3.1	3.8	3.6	9.3
Sawn Timber (thousand cubic ft.)	100.0	95.5	127.1	199.7	28.6
Log (million cubic ft.)	2.4	2.0	2.2	1.9	—7.2
Crude Oil (million tons)	3.4	3.7	5.8	9.1	38.9

13. Even if a conservative estimate of the contribution of the East Central State to the total value of the agricultural exports of the former Eastern Region is put at 50 per cent., it is evident that the State's claim of the agricultural exports in 1965 will not be anything less than £20 million. Assuming also that about one third of the oil wells in the former Eastern Region are now located in this State, the State's share of the Region's oil exports in 1965 will also be in the neighbourhood of £15 million. The value of exports attributable to the State in 1965 will therefore be within the range of £35–£40 million. The State in effect is an important potential contributor to the foreign exchange earning of the country.

14. It has not been possible to obtain estimates of the total value of imports actually consumed in Eastern Nigeria. Part of the imports which came through the ports of Eastern Nigeria were distributed to other parts of the country particularly Northern Nigeria. Similarly a substantial part of the imports coming from Lagos port is transported overland to Eastern Nigeria for ultimate consumption. It is however believed that the value of imports passing through Eastern Nigeria ports will give some indication of the value of imports actually consumed in the Region. The relevant figures are shown in Table 7.

TABLE 7

VALUE OF IMPORTS THROUGH EASTERN NIGERIA PORTS

Year	*Value of Imports* £'m
1960	48.2
1961	49.2
1962	48.5
1963	53.0
1964	60.8
1965	66.5

Imports rose from £48.2 million in 1960 to £66.5 million in 1965, giving a compound growth rate of 6.7 per cent. If population is used as a guide, it will be safe to assume that about 50 per cent. of the imports is consumed in the East Central State. This would give a total import of nearly £40 million in 1965.

Public Finance

15. Table 8 shows the levels of Government revenue and expenditure for the former Eastern Region of Nigeria, both on current and capital account, during the period 1960–61 to 1965–66.

TABLE 8

EASTERN NIGERIA GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64	1964–65	1965–66
Regional Revenue	6.2	7.6	7.7	8.3	8.9	10.3
State Share of Federal Revenue	10.6	11.5	14.0	13.8	18.1	20.2
Total Recurrent Revenue...	16.8	19.1	21.7	22.1	27.0	30.5
Recurrent Expenditure ...	15.3	16.8	17.9	19.1	22.3	24.9
Surplus	1.5	2.3	3.8	3.0	4.7	5.6
Capital Receipts	2.5	11.8	10.7	9.2	8.7	8.2
Capital Expenditure ...	4.7	9.0	9.9	10.6	11.3	9.6

16. Statutory share of Federal revenue grew much faster than purely local revenue and by 1965–66 the former was about twice the latter. Total revenue in 1965–66 nearly doubled the yield in 1961–62. With recurrent expenditure growing less rapidly, the surplus on current account increased steadily from £1.5 million in 1960–61 to £3.8 million in 1962–63, dropped to £3 million in 1963–64 and then increased steadily to £5.6 million in 1965–66. These surpluses helped to finance the capital programmes of the Government. Total capital receipts increased sharply from £2.5 million in 1960–61 to £11.8 million in 1961–62 and then declined gradually to £8.2 million in 1965–66. Capital expenditure on the other hand increased sharply from £4.7 million in 1960–61 to £9 million in 1961–62 and then gradually to £11.3 million in 1964–65 and then dropped to £9.6 million in 1965–66.

17. It is not easy to determine the proportion of each of these magnitudes attributable to the East Central State. It will be safe however to attribute 50 to 60 per cent. of the recurrent revenue and capital receipts to the East Central State. On the expenditure side, it is estimated that a much higher proportion of both recurrent and capital expenditure could be claimed by the East Central State. This is because the bulk of the staff of the former Eastern Nigeria Government came from the East Central State and as indicated above, nearly 40 per cent. of the land area of the Region is now in the State.

Social Services

18. The main areas of development in the social sector are in the provision of educational, health and housing facilities in the Region. Educational facilities expanded very rapidly during the period 1952 to 1960 as shown in Table 9.

TABLE 9

Development of Educational Facilities in Eastern Nigeria, 1952–60

Year	No. of Primary Schools	No. of Secondary Grammar Schools	No. of Teacher Training Institutions	Total	No. of Primary School Pupils	No. of Secondary Grammar School Pupils	No. of Pupils in Teacher Training Institutions	Total
1952	3,521	40	33	3,594	518,948	8,644	2,509	530,101
1956	4,772	59	80	4,911	904,235	11,009	5,767	921,011
1957	6,656	68	114	6,838	1,209,167	12,068	7,885	1,229,120
1958	6,620	82	123	6,825	1,221,271	13,831	9,631	1,244,733
1959	6,659	89	126	6,874	1,378,403	15,698	10,430	1,404,531
1960	6,449	96	113	6,658	1,430,514	18,263	10,536	1,459,313

19. Over the period of six years, Primary, Secondary Grammar and Teacher Training Schools increased by nearly 100 per cent. from about 3,600 to 6,600 and the number of pupils nearly trebled. The pattern of development after 1960 is indicated in Table 10.

TABLE 10

Development of Educational Facilities, 1962–66

Year	No. of Primary Schools	No of Secondary Grammar Schools	No. of Secondary School, Technical and Vocational	No. of Teacher Training Institutions	Total	No. of Primary School Pupils	No. of Secondary School Pupils	No. of Secondary School Pupils Vocational and Technical	No. of Pupils in Teacher Training Institutions	Total
1962	6,478	207	8	133	6,826	1,266,566	32,712	1,571	11,160	1,312,000
1963	6,028	231	7	115	6,381	1,278,706	39,938	1,688	10,685	1,331,017
1964	5,986	254	10	105	6,355	1,173,277	47,806	1,739	9,846	1,232,668
1965	5,949	284	15	78	6,326	1,199,692	58,556	2,375	9,054	1,269,677
1966	5,925	306	23	75	6,329	1,236,872	68,737	3,280	9,093	1,317,982

20. By 1966, the number of schools and enrolment had decreased as compared with the 1960 figures. This is mainly due to changes and improvements in the education system. These changes included a gradual abolition of Grade III Teacher Training Colleges, the raising of school starting age from five to six years and the closure of schools which did not satisfy certain Ministry of Education requirements. In spite of these, the level of achievement in the field of education remains quite high when compared with other parts of the country. In 1966 the Eastern Region had more primary, technical and vocational and teacher training schools than any other part of the country. Government contribution to education is partially indicated by the educational grants-in-aid which in 1967–68 was estimated at over £10 million. This excludes expenditure on Government owned schools and the University of Nigeria which is largely financed by the Government.

21. More than 50 per cent. of the schools in the former Eastern Region of Nigeria are located in the area now known as the East Central State; and one can safely assume that about 90 per cent. of the school population are of the East Central State origin. These assumptions are amply supported by Table 11 below which gives the position of the educational facilities in the State immediately after the war:—

TABLE 11

EDUCATION STATISTICS, 1970

		SECONDARY SCHOOLS							SECONDARY SCHOOLS				
Primary Schools	Teacher Training College	Grammar	Commercial	Technical/ Vocational	Total Secondary	Total all Schools	Primary School Enrolment	Teacher Training College Enrolment	Grammar Enrolment	Commercial Enrolment	Technical/ Vocational Enrolment	Total Secondary Enrolment	Total all Schools Enrolment
3,650	42	210	26	18	254	3,946	1,089,018	5,953	71,945	6,457	2,552	80,954	1,175,925

22. Health facilities have also developed very rapidly in the former Eastern Region of Nigeria. Table 12 shows the number of available hospitals and beds between 1952 and 1960.

TABLE 12

HOSPITAL DEVELOPMENT IN EASTERN REGION, 1952–60

Year	*No. of Hospitals*	*No. of Beds*
1952	46	3,213
1959	79	4,924
1960	81	5,380

23. Both the number of hospitals and beds nearly doubled during the period 1952–60. This improvement continued after 1960 as shown in Table 13:—

TABLE 13

MEDICAL FACILITIES IN EASTERN NIGERIA, 1964–66

Year	*No. of Hospitals*	*No. of Medical Institutions*	*No. of Beds*
1964	102	1,015	9,145
1965	108	1,186	10,798
1966	111	1,189	11,429

Thus by 1966, the number of hospitals had increased to 111. The total number of medical institutions including hospitals, maternity centres, clinics, rural health centres and dispensaries increased from 1,015 in 1964 to 1,189 in 1966 and the number of beds in these institutions increased from 9,145 to 11,429.

24. The former Eastern Region of Nigeria had more medical institutions and hospital beds than any other part of Nigeria. Here again apart from Government direct activity in this field the Government encourages voluntary agencies by way of grants-in-aid which in 1967–68 was estimated at £½ million. As in education, the majority of the medical institutions in the former Eastern Region are located in the East Central State.

25. Housing is an area which claims a substantial part of private indigenous investment. As shown in the national accounts estimate, value added in the building and construction sector increased by 8.9 per cent. per annum during the period 1961–65. The East Central State is well supplied with residential accommodation and rents are generally low when compared with other parts of the country. This is the result of the substantial increase in building activity both in urban and rural areas during the past ten years. Government contribution in this area took the form of development of residential layouts and subsequent allocation to individuals for residential buildings. Table 14 shows the number of additional buildings and additional rooms in the principal towns of East Central State during the period 1949 to 1963.

TABLE 14

ADDITIONAL RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION IN SELECTED TOWNS

YEAR	ABA		ABAKALIKI		ENUGU		ONITSHA		OWERRI		UMUAHIA		TOTAL	
	Buildings	Rooms	Buildings	Rooms	Buildings	Rooms	Buildings	Rooms	Buildings	Rooms	Buildings	Rooms	Buildings	Rooms
1949 ...	77	676	—	—	48	410	121	3,403	39	87	5	56	290	4,632
1950 ...	124	1,209	—	—	53	443	301	2,829	30	251	2	16	510	4,748
1951 ...	257	2,587	—	—	34	288	208	1,994	7	86	3	23	509	4,978
1952 ...	345	4,314	3	39	60	452	233	204	7	58	15	131	663	5,198
1953 ...	367	4,048	4	32	102	964	409	3,265	40	374	41	334	963	9,017
1954 ...	320	3,787	2	14	116	1,070	708	6,893	41	341	99	827	1,286	12,932
1955 ...	234	2,521	33	540	162	1,551	763	7,662	31	310	106	905	1,329	13,489
1956 ...	182	2,062	140	1,555	170	1,685	931	16,323	118	1,085	145	1,314	1,687	24,024
1957 ...	137	1,588	129	1,309	155	1,408	523	4,678	194	1,818	129	1,106	1,267	11,907
1958 ...	152	1,497	169	1,917	217	2,145	345	3,076	123	1,204	64	498	1,070	10,337
1959 ...	96	1,164	166	1,945	169	1,734	434	3,737	108	875	85	725	1,058	10,180
1960 ...	104	1,330	70	691	164	1,912	289	2,377	53	433	147	1,266	827	8,009
1961 ...	94	1,396	99	856	299	3,879	461	4,339	74	764	216	1,852	1,243	13,086
1962 ...	86	819	120	1,127	341	4,611	539	5,222	44	358	206	1,893	1,336	14,030
1963 ...	153	1,302	120	1,374	172	2,392	393	4,404	74	485	119	1,129	1,011	11,086
Total...	2,728	30,300	1,055	11,399	2,262	24,944	6,658	70,406	983	8,529	1,382	12,075	15,049	157,653

Thus between 1949 and 1963, 15,000 additional residential buildings and 158,000 additional rooms were provided in Aba, Abakaliki, Enugu, Onitsha, Owerri and Umuahia giving an average of 1,000 buildings and 10,500 rooms per year.

Development Planning

26. Eastern Nigeria has had a fairly long experience in economic planning. Since the introduction of the federal constitution in Nigeria in 1954, four development plans have been prepared for the Region. The first was to cover the period 1955–56 to 1959–60 and involved a total capital expenditure of £21 million. Before the plan expired, a new plan was prepared to cover the period 1958–59 to 1961–62 and involved a total capital expenditure of £12.7 million, later revised to £20.7 million. These early plans aimed principally at the development of social and economic infrastructure of the Region —Education, Health, Water Supplies, Transport.

27. A plan with an entirely different orientation was launched in 1962 to cover the six-year period 1962–63 to 1967–68. This plan envisaged a total capital expenditure of £75 million later revised to £86.8 million. Unlike other plans it placed priority on directly productive sectors—Agriculture and Industry—as well as on technical Education. Owing to the political crisis, which came to a head in 1966, the plan was terminated at the end of 1966–67, thus cutting it short by one year. A three-year interim development plan was prepared to cover the period 1967–68 to 1967–70 but owing to the civil war, the plan could not be implemented. Table 15 shows the sectoral allocations of expenditure in the 1962–68 development and 1967–70 interim development plans together with the cumulative expenditure under the 1962–68 Plan.

TABLE 15

Sectoral Allocations of Expenditure under the 1962–68 and 1967–70 Plans

(£'000)

Sector	*Original Allocation*	*Revised Allocation*	*Cumulative Capital Expenditure* 1962–67	*Interim Plan Allocation* 1967–70
Primary Production	30,361	28,000	17,604	29,980
Trade and Industry	12,930	15,130	11,577	9,118
Electricity	660	1,000	558	540
Transport	8,850	12,881	6,960	13,362
Water Supplies	5,100	7,272	5,516	3,195
Education	8,805	8,780	3,217	7,752
Health	1,819	1,949	892	5,688
Town and Country Planning ...	3,306	5,173	2,893	4,789
Social Welfare	534	534	424	335
Information	450	1,864	1,712	700
Justice	250	348	247	390
General Government	2,067	3,434	2,580	1,735
Financial Obligation	120	432	380	—
Total	75,252	86,797	54,560	77,584

28. During the five years of the six-year plan, total capital expenditure amounted to £54.6 million. This is about 73 per cent. of the original plan allocation and 63 per cent. of the revised allocation. The programme was financed mainly from domestic resources. Contrary to expectations, external aid accounted for only £5.6 million or just over 10 per cent. of the total expenditure. As indicated above, the interim plan could not be implemented as the civil war necessarily shifted priorities to other areas.

CHAPTER III

PRESENT STATE OF ECONOMY

THE PHENOMENAL developments sketched out in the last Chapter are in sharp contrast with the present economic and social condition of the East Central State. The civil war has seriously affected all aspects of life in the State and thrown the State many years back in her journey towards progress. In this Chapter, an attempt will be made to review briefly the various areas in which the economy of the State has been seriously disrupted by the civil war.

Currency Problem

2. The post-war problem facing the State was further complicated by the fact that the secessionist regime had introduced an illegal currency despite warnings issued at the time by the Federal Government that such currency would not be recognized. At the end of the war, lacking possession of any quantity of legal currency, the bulk of the population faced a bleak situation. Various efforts were made to inject into the economy enough money to revive economic activity and so provide purchasing power to the majority of the impoverished population. These efforts included the payment of *ex-gratia* award of £20 per head to all depositors of "biafran" currency, local purchases of items of relief, the granting of salary advances to the public servants promptly reinstated, and expenditure by members of the Nigerian Armed Forces billeted within the State.

Food Shortage

3. Another pressing problem is that of food shortage. Using the pre-war *per capita* consumption figures and a tentative population figure of 7.2 million, the estimated food requirements of the East Central State are given in Table 16.

TABLE 16

REQUIREMENTS OF LOCAL FOOD ITEMS IN EAST CENTRAL STATE

Item	*Quantity required (Thousand Tons)*
Yams	1,646
Cassava	1,693
Rice	38
Maize	54
Cocoyams	390
Beans	56
Plantain	137
Bananas	136
Citrus	160
Meat	43
Fish	38
Eggs	3

4. If precise figures for the East Central State are not immediately available, statistics show that the former Eastern Region of Nigeria was self-sufficient in various items of food. They produced large quantities of yams, cassava, plantains, bananas, citrus, maize and rice. Considerable quantities of fish, crayfish and shrimps were also produced from marine and river fisheries in the Region. The poultry industry was growing very rapidly and production of poultry eggs was fairly adequate. The output of the various items of food during the period 1962–66 is shown in Table 17.

TABLE 17

FOOD PRODUCTION IN EASTERN NIGERIA

Food Item	1962 *Thousand tons*	1963 *Thousand tons*	1964 *Thousand tons*	1965 *Thousand tons*	1966 *Thousand tons*
Yam	2,952	3,428	4,015	3,178	3,308
Cassava	2,603	3,102	3,066	3,059	3,329
Rice	47	60	70	80	95
Maize	85	90	100	96	100
Cocoyam	974	729	767	565	478
Beans	15	15	15	11	10
Plantain	227	239	242	249	257
Banana	230	231	240	245	253
Citrus	271	278	285	292	300
Palm Oil	123	138	138	153	165

5. Local production of Livestock and fish in 1965 and 1966 is shown in Table 18.

TABLE 18

LIVESTOCK AND FISH PRODUCTION IN EASTERN NIGERIA

	1965	1966
Cattle	95,000	99,000
Goat	3,403,000	3,744,000
Sheep	763,000	839,000
Pigs	175,000	192,000
Poultry	13,238,000	14,560,000
Fish (Tons)	45,000	49,000

6. With the exception of fish, plantains, and bananas, the bulk of the items mentioned in Tables 17 and 18 are produced in the area now known as the East Central State. Yam, for instance, is mainly produced from the Abakaliki, Nsukka and Onitsha areas. Cassava is grown everywhere, though Aba is the premier garri producing area. Large quantities of rice are also produced in the Abakaliki and Onitsha areas. On the main food items, therefore, East Central State is fairly self-sufficient though there is need to import a few items like beans, plantains, bananas, fish and meat.

7. Unformately for some time before the war, agricultural production in the East Central State has been at a very low ebb due to a combination of unfavourable circumstances. As a result of the civil war and frequent movement of population the detoriorating situation in agricultural production was aggravated. Normal farming activities did not take place in many parts of the State. Mass conscription of young men into the rebel Army meant that only old men and women were available for farming. And as trading seemed to yield quicker and higher returns, farming activities were more or less neglected. Secondly many farmers lost their farming implements while moving from place to place. Thirdly, there was a great scarcity of seedlings in the rebel territory. Finally, the fact that it was usual for the rebel soldiers to harvest immature crops for consumption without remuneration to their owners, removed every incentive to farming. When the war ended therefore, many farmers were short of seedlings and farming implements and large portions of cultivable land were left uncultivated.

8. Other sources of food were equally affected. Most of the available live-stock, particularly goats, were eaten up during the war since cattle which were formerly imported from Northern Nigeria were no longer available. Due to scarcity of poultry feed, poultry farmers were also handicapped and were constrained to sell off their birds for consumption. Finally, fishermen were greatly handicapped by a shortage of boats (in many cases commandeered by the rebel navy) and fishing gear, and by insecurity in wide stretches of the riverine areas.

9. The inevitable result was that when the war ended, the State was short of the various items of food. The problem has to be urgently tackled by the provision of farming implements, seedlings, fertilizers, fishing gear, animal feed, veterinary drugs and equipment, credit facilities and the resuscitation of the various extension services which virtually came to a halt during the period of the civil war.

Housing

10. It is in this area that one of the most pressing problems of the East Central State can be found. As a result of military operations, a very large number of houses in the State were either damaged or completely destroyed. These include public and private residential accommodation and institutional buildings such as schools and hospitals. In some towns such as Awka, Afikpo, Nguzu-Edda and Onitsha, almost all the buildings were knocked down so that there was little accommodation left for the population. In most areas the destruction was so much as to cause an acute shortage of accommodation for even the pre-1966 crisis population. But the position is made more acute by the fact that the present population is estimated to be much higher than the pre-crisis population because of the large number of people who returned from other parts of Nigeria to the East Central State. An assessment of war damage to productive capacity, private dwelling and public building is currently being undertaken by the National War Damages Assessment Committee with State committees in each State. On the basis of uncompleted survey in the East Central State, the cost of reconstruction of private buildings damaged during the war has already passed the £200 million mark. The corresponding figure in respect of public buildings is £50 million.

Education

11. As stated above, many school buildings were destroyed and equipment looted during the war. The result is that though schools have normally re-opened in the East Central State, they are not yet in a position to give effective education to the pupils. All

classes of schools were affected—primary, secondary, vocational and teacher training. The total cost of re-building and re-equipping schools in the East Central State has been estimated at £17 million. This excludes the cost of reconstructing and re-equipping the University of Nigeria, which has been put at around £5 million.

Health

12. Like schools, many medical institutions including hospitals, health centres, maternity homes and clinics in the East Central State were also destroyed as a result of the war. The result is that medical facilities in the State are now at a very low level. There is an acute shortage of drugs and equipment in the existing hospitals. The total cost of reconstructing and re-equpping the Government hospitals alone is estimated at £2.3 million. Substantial but insufficient Federal assistance has been received under this head.

Water Supplies

13. Even before the war most of the existing water supply facilities in the East Central State had become seriously over stretched. The position was made worse by the substantial increase in population resulting from the return to the East Central State of people formerly resident in other parts of the country. With the civil war, further complications developed. Serious damages were done to buildings, plant, equipment and vehicles making many existing urban and rural water schemes practically unserviceable. The chemical and bacteriological laboratory for water examination was completely destroyed and equipment looted. The result is that there is an acute shortage of treated water in most parts of the State. The reconstruction and rehabilitation of these schemes is an urgent necessity.

Transport and Communication

14. Present postal and telecommunication facilities in the State are in a very bad shape. Many post offices were destroyed and require extensive repairs before they can function effectively. Telephone communication has still to be restored between different parts of the State and between different offices in the same locality. It is to be noted, with satisfaction, however, that postal and telephone services are generally being rapidly restored.

15. Furthermore, during the war most lorries and other vehicles available in the State were commandeered for military use by the rebel army. It was estimated that over 15,000 vehicles of all types were so commandeered. The few that were not commandeered were in very bad condition because of lack of spare parts and the use of poor quality fuel. Before the end of the war therefore, there was a serious shortage of vehicles for the movement of persons and goods from one part of the State to another. There has not been any appreciable improvement since the war ended. A substantial increase in the number of available vehicles is necessary for the restoration of normal economic life in the State.

16. Finally there is the problem of roads. Almost all the roads in the State are in a very bad state of disrepair. Some bridges were seriously damaged or completely destroyed as a result of military operations. Furthermore most of the plant, equipment and tools used for road construction by the Ministry of Works have been completely lost. Over £1.5 million will be required to replace lost equipment and for reconstructing the bridges damaged as a result of the war. Bailey bridges have been installed in various places by the Nigerian Army as a temporary measure, but it is necessary to provide more permanent structures.

Electricity

17. The two main sources of electricity to the East Central State were the Afam Power Station and the Oji River Power Station. These two stations were damaged during the civil war. Additionally, the transmission lines were seriously damaged. The result was that there was virtually no electricity supply in the State at the end of the civil war.

18. With the end of the war many generators were installed in a number of places. The Afam Power Station is again functioning and the Oji River Power Station is partially restored. Repairs to transmission lines are proceeding with a view to effecting a hook-up with the Kainji grid. It is confidently estimated that the pre-war level of electricity supply will be attained around the end of 1970–71 financial year.

Industry

19. Industrial production in the State was most seriously disrupted by the war. Even before the rebellion was crushed most of the industrial firms had closed down due to a number of factors, the most important being the shortage of imported raw materials; shortage of spareparts for plant and machinery; limitation of markets for finished goods; irregularity of power supply; shortage of funds and departure of expatriate technical personnel. With the end of the war, it was found that most of the industrial buildings, plant and machinery had been seriously damaged and will require extensive repair to put them into operation again. It is estimated that at least eleven industries in which the former Eastern Nigeria Government had financial interest will require many millions of pounds to get into production again. For purposes of re-activating these industries, the East Central State Government has made provision of £2 million under the current Plan. More money will be required by way of loan and/or investment from both public and private sources.

20. Small indigenous productive enterprises were largely wiped out by the war.

Unemployment

21. One of the most serious problems facing the State now is unemployment. The unemployment problem had assumed disturbing proportions even before the war. It was estimated for instance that in 1966 there were between 800,000 and 850,000 unemployed persons in the former Eastern Region of Nigeria. Most of these are people of the East Central State origin. With the beginning of the civil war, the closure of industrial establishments rendered thousands of people unemployed thus adding to the already disturbing unemployment situation. Many of the unemployed were eventually absorbed into the rebel army and other para-military organizations set up by the rebel Government. Many others took to border trading from which they made fantastic profits.

22. With the end of the war, the position drastically changed and thousands of unemployed persons have again become a feature of the State. The position has been worsened by the non-reinstatement of some staff of Federal Government Corporations and Agencies. In the case of the Nigeria Coal Corporation, for instance, approximately three-quarters of the working population of the Corporation of about 4,500 had been laid off. There are also the staff of Statutory Corporations like the former Eastern Nigeria Development Corporation, whose activities extended beyound the territorial boundaries of the East Central State. While eighteen out of twenty-five plantations of this Corporation are located outside East Central State, about 90 per cent. of the plantation staff of 18,000 are of East Central State origin. The result is that over 11,000 workers of the former Eastern Nigeria Development Corporation are now in the State, surplus to the manpower requirements of the Agricultural Development Corporation. Furthermore, the Government policy of retiring civil servants who attained the age of fifty years on 1st April, 1970 has added to the problem. Though aimed at releasing congestion in the apparently over-staffed civil service, this policy decision has had the side effect of adding to the number of unemployed in the State. It is estimated that the unemployed persons in the State is in the neighbourhood of one million.

23. In the above paragraphs a very brief account has been given of the present situation in various sectors of the economy. The problems requiring solution are very many and the picture bleak. The present plan is aimed at finding answers to the problems outlined. Details of the measures to be taken are given in the subsequent chapters.

CHAPTER IV

THE PLAN IN OUTLINE

As has been indicated elsewhere, the East Central State Development Plan is an integral part of the National Development Plan, 1970–74. The objectives of the State Plan have been determined in the light of the special problems facing the country in general and East Central State in particular. These problems have been outlined in the last chapter dealing with the present state of the economy. The major objectives of the Plan are briefly stated in the following paragraphs.

2. The first is the "*Reconstruction of Facilities damaged by the act of war or which have fallen into a state of disrepair due to lack of use and maintenance*". As has been shown in the last chapter, these damages affect all sectors of the economy. The restoration of existing facilities is the primary objective of the present plan and the bulk of the projected expenditure is for this purpose.

3. The second is the "*Rehabilitation and Resettlement of displaced persons and demobilized Armed Forces personnel*". The Nigerian crisis led to the return to Eastern Nigeria of about two million people formerly resident in other parts of the country. Most of these belong to the East Central State. There is a large number of handicapped people including orphans, the destitute and the disabled. Some of these people received military training in the rebel army and in para-military organizations of the rebel regime. It is essential that these classes of people be rehabilitated as a matter of urgency.

4. The third is the "*Establishment of Administrative services and appropriate infrastructures in the new State*". The changes in administrative set-up following the creation of the Est Central State, call for administrative facilities in the new administrative units. With the introduction of the Divisional Administration System, thirty-four Divisions have now been carved out of the former eleven Provinces that made up what is now the East Central State. The thirty-four Administrative units require to be provided with effective administrative facilities to enable them function efficiently. There is also the problem of restoring existing facilities which were destroyed as a result of the war. Without these facilities it is impossible to run an effective Government and implement a programme of the magnitude envisaged.

5. The fourth is "*The Achievement of a rate of growth of per capita output sufficiently high to bring about a doubling of income per head in fifteen years; as a modest beginning an immediate rate of 6.6 per cent. increase per annum for the Gross Domestic Product has been agreed as the target growth rate during the Plan period*". A high growth rate is required in order to restore the standard of living of the people. If the population is

growing at about 2.5 per cent. per annum, the growth rate of output must substantially exceed 2.5 per cent. in order to make any noticeable improvement in the standard of living. To this general argument that holds good for the whole of Nigeria, the East Central State has the additional problem of restoring the damaged facilities to their pre-war level. For this State therefore a rate of growth higher than the projected national aggregate growth rate of 6.6 per cent. per annum for the gross domestic product would be necessary. As indicated in Chapter 2, output in the former Eastern Region grew at the rate of 7.3 per cent. per annum between 1961–62 and 1965–66. It is expected that this rate will be surpassed in this State during the Plan period. This view is reinforced by several considerations. Most of the schemes or projects in the Plan do not require any feasibility studies, and executive capacity is generally available. This State therefore can confidently expect a fulfilment of its plan without allowing for any slippage which, for the overall national plan, is calculated at about 20 per cent.

6. The fifth objective is the "*Deliberate creation of employment opportunities sufficient to reduce the unemployment rate in a significant manner*". It has been indicated that unemployment is one of the main problems facing the State at the moment. This problem is causing a lot of frustration among the people and is a factor in the wave of armed robbery in the State. It will be the primary task of the Government to create new employment opportunities and thus reduce the level of unemployment in the State.

7. The last objective is "*the production of high level and intermediate manpower without which the achievement of the foregoing may be difficult or impossible*". Owing to the return to this State of people formerly working in other parts of Nigeria, the State is relatively well supplied with various categories of technical manpower. It is however the objective of the Government to ensure that technical manpower shortages do not hamper future development. Provisions will therefore be made for necessary training facilities during the Plan period.

8. Among the objectives listed above, the most important is to restore or replan infrastructural facilities and productive capacity existing before the war. The aim is to bring back the economy to the pre-war level in the shortest possible time. Without this, no real development can actually take place. It is because of this that the bulk of the allocation in the Plan is meant for the purpose of reconstruction, as distinct from entirely new development.

9. In restoring pre-existing productive capacity, the question of economic viability will be given constant attention.

10. To achieve the above objectives, a capital programme of £50.8 million is planned over the four-year period, 1970–74. The sectoral distribution of this amount is given in Table 19.

TABLE 19

SECTORAL ALLOCATION OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, 1970–74

Sector	*Capital Expenditure* 1970–74	*Percentage of Total*
	£'000	
Primary Production	12,639	24.9
Trade and Industry	7,250	14.3
Transport	5,001	9.8
Water Supplies	3,413	6.7
Education	8,000	15.7
Health	7,000	13.8
Town and Country Planning	1,750	3.4
Social Welfare	500	1.0
Information	1,000	2.0
General Government	4,251	8.4
Total	50,804	100.0

11. The bulk of the expenditure is accounted for by the following five sectors:—

(*i*) Primary Production.
(*ii*) Trade and Industry.
(*iii*) Transport.
(*iv*) Education.
(*v*) Health.

These sectors take up about 80 per cent. of the total Expenditure for the four years. The emphasis on them is deliberate. As the economy is primarily agricultural, it is absolutely necessary to revive the primary production sector if normal economic life is to return to the State. For this purpose, various projects have been included in the Plan with the aim of assisting farmers to resume normal economic activity. The bulk of the allocation is for agricultural production including food crops and tree crops such as oil palm, rubber and cocoa. Modest allocations have also been made for live-stock, fisheries and forestry.

12. The allocations to various divisions of the primary production sector are as follows:—

Agriculture	£10.089 million
Forestry	.800 million
Fisheries	.150 million
Live-stock	1.600 million
Total	£12.639 million

13. The importance of industrial activity for a developing country cannot be overemphasized. Industry has been one of the fastest growing sectors in the economy before the civil war. But this sector has been seriously disrupted by the war. The allocation to the sector is primarily meant to revive existing industries and to develop new ones after necessary feasibility studies have been completed. This is one effective way of dealing with the present unemployment problem facing the State. A little over £2 million is allocated for the rehabilitation of existing industries and approximately £3.05 million for new industries. In the Trade sector, £1 million has been allocated as loans for the reactivation of the State Marketing Board. Provision has also been made for the rehabilitation of thousands of businessmen including traders who have been impoverished as a result of the war. A loan programme involving a total of about £450,000 will be launched for this purpose.

14. The rehabilitation of the excellent road network of the State is essential for the revival of commerce and industry. The allocation to this sector is mainly for the reconstruction of damaged bridges, the completion of outstanding road contracts, the replacement of road building equipment and the reconstruction of a few top priority roads recommended by a team of overseas consultants before the civil war. A summary of the allocations is as follows:—

	Amount (£'000)
Other Liabilities and Commitments	500
Outstanding Road Contracts	1,349
Plant and Equipment	722
Bridges	500
Various Roads recommended by Consultants	1,660
Other Roads	270
Total ... ... £	5,001

A vigorous road development scheme will be embarked upon as soon as funds become available.

15. The allocations for Education and Health are primarily for the reconstruction of schools and hospitals damaged as a result of the war. Very little provision is made for the expansion of these essential services. In the Education sector for instance, the bulk of the allocation of £8 million is taken up by the reconstruction activities in Primary, Secondary and Teacher Training Institutions and the University of Nigeria. Allocations are as follows:—

	£
Primary Schools	1.5 million.
Secondary Schools	3.2 million.
Teacher Training Colleges	.4 million.
University of Nigeria	1.3 million.
Special Educational facilities	1.6 million.
Total ... ... £	8.0 million

16. In the Health sector, apart from nearly £2 million allocated for hospital expansion, nearly the balance of the total allocation of £7 million is for the restoration of facilities existing before the war. The expansion has been necessitated by the increased number of psychiatric, T.B. and orthopaedic patients resulting from the civil war.

17. The other sectors have relatively smaller allocations but they are nevertheless important from the point of view of the revival of the economy. Under Water Supplies, almost the whole allocation is for the completion of existing rural water supply schemes. Out of the total allocation of £3.413 million, £3 million is provided for this purpose. In the Town and Country Planning sector, the main allocations are for the setting up of a Photogrametry and Map Production Unit and the development of existing State land for residential and industrial purposes. Of the total allocation of £1.75 million for the sector, £.8 million is shared equally between the two projects. A modest allocation of £150,000 is made for the newly created Housing Development Authority to enable it commence operation in the field of reconstruction of damaged private buildings.

18. In the Social Welfare sector, almost the whole allocation is for fire and library services, and the care of orphans and delinquent children. The largest allocations in the Information sector are for the rehabilitation and improvement of local broadcasting and information services. The bulk of the allocation in the General Administration sector is for the provision of office blocks and repair of damaged public buildings in various parts of the State.

19. The sectoral allocations made in the Plan are confined to the public sector. No expenditure target has been set for the private sector in the State Plan. Nevertheless various projects in the Plan are directed towards the rapid expansion of activity in the private sector of the economy. This sector has been very buoyant in the past and on its performance depends the success of the reconstruction and development objectives of the Plan.

20. The expenditure targets in the plan have been phased for the four years. It is expected that the plan would start in a small way during the first year with an expenditure of £11.5 million and that by the end of the second year, the peak of the expenditure graph would have been reached. Expenditure for the second year is therefore to be at £17.3 million. Thereafter, expenditure will taper down to £13.1 million in 1972–73 and £8.9 million in 1973–74. This phasing cannot, of course, be taken rigidly. It is subject to modifications depending on developments during the Plan period.

21. The size of the plan has been determined primarily by the magnitude of the financial resources likely to be available. Given the resources a much more ambitious programme could have been prepared to cover the gigantic reconstruction work calling for action. But even the modest expenditure of £50.804 million cannot be financed from resources internal to the State. Owing to the peculiar problems facing the State at this time, it will not be possible to generate sufficient surplus from current account to finance the programme. The bulk of the finance is therefore expected to come from the Federal Government and from foreign sources.

CHAPTER V

THE PRIVATE SECTOR

THE ECONOMY of the East Central State has a buoyant private sector. The State is comprised of a very energetic and resourceful people and these qualities are largely reflected in the volume of activity in the private sector of the economy. The agricultural sector which accounted for 57 per cent. of the total output of the former Eastern Region in 1965–66 is almost entirely in the hands of peasant farmers. The private sector also dominates such activities as mining (including oil exploration), manufacturing and crafts, building and construction, transport, distribution and other services listed in Table 1 Chapter II. Government contribution to the total output is relatively small. The importance of the private sector can therefore not be over-emphasized.

2. Most of the dislocations and damages of the war are in the private sector. This applies particularly to agricultural and industrial activities, transportation, mining and building construction. In the industrial sector, development in the East Central State is yet at a low level because industrial development in the former Eastern Region of Nigeria was concentrated in the Port Harcourt area, now in the Rivers State. However, the prospects for rapid industrial growth in the State are good. The few important privately owned establishments now located in the State are as follows:—

Establishment	*Location*
(1) Nigeria Lead-Zink Mining Company Limited	Abakaliki.
(2) Eastern Stone Crushing Corporation	Abakaliki.
(3) Live-stock Feeds Limited	Aba.
(4) Nigerian Breweries Limited	Aba.
(5) Permatex Spinning and Weaving Company Limited	Enugu.
(6) Niger Garments Manuf. Limited	Aba.
(7) Nemco Sawmills	Onitsha.
(8) Nigerian Chemical Services Limited	Aba.
(9) Pfizer Products Limited	Aba.
(10) Associated Industries Limited	Aba.
(11) Lever Brothers Limited.	Aba.
(12) International Equitable Association	Aba.
(13) Nigerian Records Company	Onitsha.

All these require varying degrees of reconstruction work in order to go back into operation. In the building sector, it has been roughly estimated that the cost of reconstructing damaged private buildings is in the neighbourhood of £200 million. In the mining sector, many of the oil wells located in the State cannot go into operation until substantial repairs to structures are completed and replacement of machinery effected. In the transport sector, the main transporters lost almost all their vehicles and cannot resume their businesses effectively unless replacements are procured.

3. In the light of the above, much requires to be done to reactivate this important sector of the economy. As already indicated, the allocations to various sectors in the Plan represent disbursements by the Government during the Plan period. The emphasis is directed to activities by the Government and its Agencies. This is because knowledge of the private sector is still scanty and only limited control is exercised in the operations of this sector. It has not been possible therefore to set output or expenditure targets for the sector. But it has been estimated in Chapter II that for the period 1961–62 to 1965–66 the private sector was contributing on the average about 80 per cent. of total capital formation in the former Eastern Region of Nigeria. If allowance is made for the dominance of Port Harcourt in the industrial scheme of the Regional Government during the period, it may be hopefully anticipated that within the current plan period the private sector's contribution to capital formation in this State will not be anything less than 60 per cent. On the basis of this assumption and considering the fact that the public expenditure programme is set at £50.8 million, the total expenditure programmes for the plan period for both the public and private sector can then be safely estimated at about £130 million. In any case the importance of the private sector is fully acknowledged and many of the provisions in the public sector programme are directed towards the reactivation of the private sector.

4. In the State Plan, provisions have been made for various loans and credit facilities to the private sector. In the primary production sector, £1 million has been allocated under the supervised agricultural credit scheme for farmers. This will be disbursed by the Fund for Agricultural, Commercial and Industrial Development (FACID) to be established and will go a long way to helping the farmers to acquire farming implements, seeds, etc., for their operation. There is also a loan programme of £25,000 to fishermen to enable them acquire fishing gear and go into operation again. Secondly substantial provisions have been made to enable the Government pay compensation to farmers who participate in various tree crop schemes such as the oil palm rehabilitation scheme, the cocoa planting scheme and the rubber planting scheme. Thirdly, the fertilizer promotion programme is aimed at supplying fertilizers to farmers at subsidised prices to enable them increase their activity. Finally, the provision for various agricultural extension schemes and research are aimed at teaching the farmers better farming methods and providing them with improved seeds, etc., which will enable them increase productivity per acre. These measures will no doubt accelerate the rehabilitation of the farmers in the private sector.

5. In the industrial sector, there is a provision of £300,000 to be disbursed as loans to small scale industries in the State. The loan will again be administered by the Fund for Agricultural, Commercial and Industrial Development (FACID) and will immensely help to rehabilitate small industries which may find it difficult to acquire capital from the open market. There is also an additional provision of £150,000 for the rehabilitation of many private businessmen who have been impoverished by the war. Secondly the sum of £500,000 has been provided for the development of industrial layouts and estates where private enterpreneurs could set up their factories without being bogged down by land tenure problems. Finally, under the new industries scheme,

the State Government is prepared to participate with private entrepreneurs indigenous and foreign in the financing of viable industrial projects. The sum of £3.05 million has been provided for this purpose.

6. In the building sector, the newly created Housing Development Authority is being provided with the sum of £150,000 to enable it commence operations. It is expected that this authority will raise additional capital from the open market and assist private citizens by way of loans to reconstruct their damaged buildings.

7. Apart from the above provisions, the allocations to some of the other sectors have an indirect impact on the performance of the private sector, This is particularly true of the transport sector where £5 million has been allocated for the improvement of the road network of the State. Without good roads, the revival of activity in the private sector will be seriously hampered. Secondly, an adequate supply of water is essential for the revival of industrial activity in the private sector. Substantial allocation has therefore been made for the rehabilitation of the various water supply schemes. Thirdly, the restoration of educational and health facilities will ensure the availability of the necessary manpower requirement for the operation of the private sector. There can be no doubt therefore that the private sector has been reasonably provided for in the State Plan.

8. In addition, however, various policies and activities at the National level will be made on the re-establishment of a buoyant private sector. This is true of power. Under the Federal Government programme provision is made for the restoration of electricity supply in the State. The Power Station at Oji River is partially repaired. The Afam Station has already been re-commissioned and some parts of the State are about to be connected to the National Grid. Since power shortage is one of the factors hampering the revival of industrial activity in the State, the Federal programme for this sector will have a great impact on the private sector. There is also the communications programme which is a Federal responsibility. Under the Federal programme, efforts will be made to restore within the Plan period, damaged postal and telecommunications facilities all over the State. This will again facilitate the revival of activity in the private sector.

9. Finally it is the determination of the Federal Government to use all policy instruments at its disposal to encourage the development of the private sector in areas of activity considered important from the national point of view. Full use will therefore be made of monetary policy, fiscal policy, exchange control policy, Immigration policy, etc., to encourage the revival of the private sector in the State. There is available a whole array of incentives usually employed for this purpose. These include the tax holiday, the pioneer industries, import duty relief, protective tariffs, investment allowances, accelerated depreciation and capital repatriation facilities. The purpose of these incentives is to ensure that industrial projects which conform with their established national priority are given maximum encouragement by the Government.

10. From the above it is clear that though in our mixed economy, the private sector is not planned as such, necessary measures have been taken to ensure that the private sector does not lag behind in the development process. During the present Plan period, it will be the primary responsibility of the State Government to ensure that the private sector is fully reactivated.

CHAPTER VI

PROGRAMMES OF DEVELOPMENT

VARIOUS ASPECTS of the Plan have been examined in the last five chapters. In the present chapter it is intended to describe in greater detail the various programmes and projects to be implemented during the Plan period in all the sectors of the economy.

Primary Production

2. Since 1962 a high priority has always been attached to this sector. Though in the 1958-62 Plan only 4 per cent. of the total expenditure was allocated to the sector the proportion in 1962-68 increased to 40 per cent. Roughly this proportion was also maintained in the 1967-70 Interim Plan which could not be implemented as a result of the civil war. In the present Plan a total of £12.6 million has been allocated to the sector and this represents 25 per cent. of the total capital expenditure. The distribution of this amount among the various activities in the sector is as follows:—

	£'million
Tree Crops	4.4
Food Crops	2.6
Agricultural Research, Training and Extension	.8
Animal Health and Husbandry	1.6
Fisheries	.1
Forestry	.8
Supporting Services	2.3
Total	£ 12.6

Tree Crops

3. Partly because of the foreign exchange earnings from this source, tree crops development received special attention in the agricultural programme of the former Eastern Region of Nigeria. It formed the basis of the 1962-68 development programme, and accounted for £21.4 million out of the revised total capital outlay of £28 million for the Primary Production sector. The scheme covered oil palm, rubber, cocoa, coconut and cashew. The implementating agencies were the Ministry of Agriculture through its small-holder schemes and farm settlements, the Eastern Nigeria Development Corporation and foreign firms which developed nucleus plantations. By March 1966, 77 per cent.

of the planned acreage of 270,000 had been achieved. The details are as shown in Table 20 below:—

TABLE 20

TREE CROPS ACREAGES AS AT MARCH 1966

Crop	E.N.D.C. Plantings	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE		Nucleus Plantations	Total
		Small Holder	Farm Settlements		
Rubber	27,000	18,000	1,000	22,000	68,000
Oil Palm	34,000	50,000	5,000	—	89,000
Cocoa	18,000	25,000	—	—	43,000
Coco-nut	1,000	—	—	—	1,000
Cashew	2,000	6,000	—	—	8,000
Total	82,000	99,000	6,000	22,000	209,000

4. With the creation of States most of the plantations now fall outside the East Central State. Out of the 27,000 acres of rubber planted by the Eastern Nigeria Development Corporation, only about 11,000 are within the State. Secondly only 6,000 acres out of the 34,000 acres of oil palm are in the State. Thirdly all the cocoa acreage (18,000 acres) and all the nucleus plantations fall outside the State. Finally many of the Ministry of Agriculture tree crops projects are outside this State. Table 21 shows the distribution of the total acreage of each crop between the East Central State on the one hand and the other Eastern States on the other.

TABLE 21

DISTRIBUTION OF THE TREE CROP ACRES AS AT MARCH 1966 BETWEEN THE EAST CENTRAL STATE AND THE OTHER EASTERN STATES

Crop	*Total Acreage planted up to* 1966	*Acreage within the State*	*Acreage lost to other States*
Rubber	68,000	18,000	50,000
Oil Palm	89,000	46,000	43,000
Cocoa	43,000	10,000	33,000
Coco-nut	1,000	—	1,000
Cashew	8,000	8,000	—
Total	209,000	82,000	127,000

Thus only 82,000 out of the 209,000 acres are in the East Central State. Furthermore not all the 82,000 acres are intact. Many of the planted acreages in the State were destroyed as a result of military operations. 3,470 acres of rubber in Amaeke and Ndi-Oji, Abam were, for instance, burnt. Furthermore many of the plantations have become overgrown with weeds, and unattended nurseries have grown wild. Finally site facilities and access roads were in many cases seriously damaged.

5. The present position of tree crops is therefore most unsatisfactory. In this Plan effort will be concentrated on the restoration and reconstruction of damaged facilities. Due to scarcity of resources the bold expansion of the programme postulated by the situation cannot be carried out. The total allocation for the schemes is £4.4 million. out of which £2.626 million is earmarked for the A.D.C. tree crops programme. The Ministry's schemes are as follows:—

Project No.	*Title of Project*	*Acreage*	*Capital Expenditure* 1970–74 £'000
1.	Rubber Planting Scheme	4,000	100
2.	Oil Palm Rehabilitation Scheme	30,000	800
3.	Cocoa Improvement Scheme	5,000	100
4.	Farm Settlements (Tree Crop Production) ...	—	800
	Total	39,000	£ 1,800

6. Under Project No. 1 (Rubber Plantation Scheme) the target is to be achieved by means of incentive payments to participating farmers. They will be given assistance in cash and kind up to a total value of £18 per acre. Assistance in kind will include improved seedlings (valued at £3 an acre), fertilizers (valued at £6 an acre) and cover crops (valued at 10s an acre). The cash assistance of £8 10s an acre will be paid instalmentally and will enable farmers to pay for felling, clearing of bush, and establishing and maintaining the holdings before the rubber matures. Advice will also be provided on the husbandry and processing of rubber. To qualify for the scheme, a farmer is expected to plant at least five acres. This is partly meant to encourage the voluntary consolidation of holdings in the rural areas.

7. It is expected that the project will substantially increase the income of the participating farmers. At present they realize yields of about 200 lb. of dry rubber per acre from their holdings planted up with low yielding seeds as against a yield of 1,200 lb. from their holdings planted up with low yielding seeds as against a yield of 1,200 lb. from well managed plantations. With the improved seeds to be supplied at least 800 lb. per acre is expected. This is four times the yield from the present holdings.

8. Project No. 2 (Oil Palm Rehabilitation Scheme) aims at the felling of wild and semi-wild oil palms and replacing them with the high yielding N.I.F.O.R. species. As in Project No. 1, the government will provide participating farmers with seedlings, fertilizers and cover crops. There will also be cash compensation for losses incurred as a result of the felling of wild oil palms. The returns to farmers will also be substantial. The amount of yield from the present semi-wild oil palms is about 2,500 lb. of bunches per acre yielding 265 lb. of palm oil and 150 lb. of palm kernel. By contrast the yield from improved seeds is expected to reach 9,000 lb. of bunches, 1,620 lb. of palm oil and 405 lb. of palm kernel. A minimum holding of five acres is also required to qualify for the scheme.

9. Project No. 3 (Cocoa Improvement Scheme) has two aspects—the planting of new cocoa seedlings and the spraying of existing cocoa plantations. As in the other tree crop schemes, the provision of free seedlings and the payment of cash compensation to farmers are the main features of the project. A minimum of five acres is also required before a farmer can qualify for participation.

10. The Farm Settlement Scheme (Project No. 4) is a mixture of both tree crops and food crops. It is expected that of the total allocation of £1 million, £800,000 will be earmarked for tree crops development in the six farm settlements lying within the territorial boundaries of the East Central State. No new villages will be established and no new farmers taken in even though the 1962–68 target has not been reached. The emphasis will be on the restoration of damaged equipment and facilities in the existing sites. The settlements are already established at Igbariam (Anambra Division), Erei (Afikpo Division), Ohaji (Oguta Division) Ulonna North (Okigwi Division), Ulonna South (Umuahia Division) and Uzo-Uwani (Igbo-Eze Division).

11. Project No. 5 is the East Central State's Agricultural Development Corporation tree crops schemes to which a total of £2.626 million has been allocated. The details of the scheme are as follows:—

Project	*Acreage*	*Capital Expenditure* 1970–74 (£'000)	*Remarks*
Amaeke Abam Rubber Plantation ...	5,000	257	Old Project.
Ndi-Oji Abam Rubber Plantation ...	5,000	311	Old Project.
Obitti Rubber Plantation	5,000	230	Old Project.
Emeabiam Rubber Plantation... ...	5,000	158	Old Project.
Arochuku Oil Palm Plantation ...	5,000	341	Old Project.
Umuahia Oil Palm Plantation... ...	5,000	288	Old Project.
Umuokanne Rubber Plantation ...	4,000	200	New Project.
Ohaji Rubber Plantation	4,000	200	New Project.
Inyi Oil Palm Plantation	5,000	321	New Project.
Nsugbe Oil Palm Plantation	5,000	320	New Project.
Total	48,000	£ 2,626	

Of the ten plantations listed above, the first six are old plantations which it is intended to bring up to the economic size. Only two new rubber and two new oil palm plantations have been included in the Plan. The provision of these four new plantations is mainly to help absorb some 11,000 former Eastern Nigeria Development Corporation workers who have been thrown out of job due to the fact that many of the Eastern Nigeria Development Corporation plantations in which they were working are now outside the State. No provision is made for cocoa partly because of the widely fluctuating world price for cocoa and partly because the two experiments on cocoa plantation made by the Eastern Nigeria Development Corporation at Umudike and Arochuku were colossal failures.

Food Crops

12. Government is not seriously involved in direct food production. The strategy in the present Plan is to encourage farmers by various means, particularly research,

multiplication and distribution of high yielding seeds, to grow more food. The Food Crops Scheme covers the following projects:—

Project No.	*Title of Project*	*Capital Expenditure* 1970–74 £'000
4.	Farm Settlements (Food Crop Production)	200
6.	Food Crops Development and Processing ...	500
7.	A.D.C. Food Crop Scheme	1,874
	Total ... ... £	2,574

13. Project No. 6 (Food Crops Development and Processing) aims at stimulating food crops production by providing high yielding seeds to farmers.

The seed distribution targets for the four years of the Plan are as follows:—

Crop	*Tonnage of Seeds for Distribution* *Tons*	*Expected Yield* *Tons*
Maize ...	8,000	28,000
Groundnut	400	10,000
Cow pea	100	300
Soya Beans	160	2,340
Cassava	200	700
Rice ...	200	5,000

14. For this purpose seed multiplication plots will be established in the following centres:—

Crop	*Location of Camp*
Maize	... Ugwuoba, Abakaliki, Ohafia, Nkwelle, Mbato, Ohaji, Anambra, Afikpo.
Rice ...	... Do Anambra basin, Imo River basin, Cross River basin.
Cow pea	... Umudike, Ohafia, Enugu, Abakaliki.
Cassava	... Ugwuoba, Abakaliki, Ohafia, Ohaji, Okigwi.
Groundnut	... Uzo-Uwani, Nekede, Okigwi, Mbato.
Vegetable	... Enugu, Umudike.

15. Project No. 7 (A.D.C. Food Crops Schemes) aims at cultivating 24,000 acres of maize during the Plan period. The maize will be planted within the Corporation's tree crops plantations thus permitting a most effective utilization of land which otherwise would not have been used at all. The plantations are located at Amaeke Abam, Ndi-Oji Abam, Obitti, Emeabiam and Umuahia.

16. As indicated above, the farm settlements scheme (Project No. 4) is a mixture of both tree crops and food crops programmes. The settlers grow substantial quantities of food crops for personal consumption and for immediate cash returns. A total of about 10,000 acres is earmarked for food crops in the existing settlements. In particular, the Uzo-Uwani Farm Settlement has a total of 6,000 acres devoted principally to rice production. A total of about £200,000 is earmarked for this aspect of the scheme.

17. Projects Nos. 6 and 7 do not give a complete picture of the Plan provisions for food production. Some of the other projects to be discussed below under Agricultural Research, Training and Extension and Supporting Services have also a substantial impact on the production of food. The same is also true of projects under Animal Health and Husbandry and Fisheries. Most of the government's activities in these areas aim at the production of more food to feed the growing population.

Agricultural Research, Training and Extension

18. Research, Training and Extension are very indispensable elements in any successful programme of agricultural development. Research is necessary to increase available information on crops and cultural methods. Trained staff are required to convey the results of research to farmers. Extension involves the all important problem of making the results of research available to farmers and encouraging them to use proven methods and tested seeds in their agricultural operations. The importance of research, training and extension cannot therefore be over-emphasized. The projects which came under this category are as follows:—

Project No.	*Title of Project*	*Capital Expenditure* 1970–74 £,000
8.	Umudike Agricultural Research and Training ...	500
9.	Akwete Rubber Research Station	100
10.	Horticultural Development	50
11.	Agricultural Extension	150
	Total	£ 800

19. Project No. 8 is aimed at the reconstruction of the physical damages done to the Umudike Research and Training Station during the war and the completion of the programme of improvement started under the 1962–68 development plan. The station is a centre for applied research aimed at providing answers to a wide range of pressing agricultural problems. It is also a training school for junior technical staff to meet the requirements of agricultural research, agricultural extension and agricultural supporting services. It is thus the life wire of agricultural development in the State. In partnership with the USAID the Government has invested heavily in the project and much progress has been made.

20. By 1966–67 about 1,056 out of the projected output of 2,050 agricultural extension workers under the 1962–68plan had been turned out. Master schematic site and building plans had been prepared and approved. Exploration soil bearings were completed to provide basis for foundation accommodations and designs. With the exception of few fabricated houses, the major buildings (offices, laboratories and class-rooms) had not been started. Seventy-eight of the projected one hundred and four staff houses are yet to be built as well as field houses, live-stock houses, and auxiliary buildings. Various commodities including prefabricated houses, vehicles, farm machinery, electrical machinery, machine tools, scientific and professional instruments, books, etc., worth about £160,000 which were received from the USAID have either been looted, damaged or destroyed.

21. Project No. 9 (Akwete Rubber Research Station) is aimed at:—

(*a*) Developing physical and research facilities suitable for rubber research in the fields of breeding, agronomy, environmental adaptability and disease control;

(*b*) Developing facilities for the training of agricultural extension staff and rubber farmers in rubber cultivation, tapping and processing techniques;

(*c*) Identifying rubber development problems and conducting the necessary applied research to solve them;

(*d*) Establishing plantings for rubber clones, bud-wood garden, nurseries and field plantings for experimental work;

(*e*) Establishing the main source of clonal seed and bud-wood garden to support rubber improvement programme and the farm settlement schemes.

22. Since rubber production in this State is virtually new, it is important to develop research facilities which can ensure that extension work on rubber will be of a sufficiently high standard. Experience shows that agronomic experimental results are of greater applicability if obtained close to the area where they will be utilized. Furthermore, the fact that much of the rubber in the East Central State is being planted in previously cropped land and under conditions of high population density means that rubber clone adaptability, fertilizer requirements, plant spacings and other cultural practices may be different from what obtains in other parts of the country. Information is also lacking on better tapping methods and disease control under our conditions. These considerations underscore the importance of the proposed station.

23. Project No. 10 (Horticultural Development) involves extension and research on problem of horticultural development in the State. Attention will be focused on the Enugu Market Garden and the Mbato Horticultural Research Centre. The facilities destroyed at the Enugu Market Garden as a result of the civil war will be replaced and the Garden will be replanned to reflect the three aspects of horticulture—floriculture, pomiculture and olericulture. The necessary research will be carried out at the proposed Mbato Horticultural Research Centre where the relevant facilities will be provided.

24. Project No. 11 (Agricultural Extension) involves the reconstruction, expansion and development of five existing agricultural demonstration farms which serve as centres for demonstration and production of extension work materials as well as for the training of farmers. Secondly five new demonstration farms will be established to provide better service to areas remote from existing farm centres. Thirdly, it is intended to establish four new zonal and ten new divisional extension offices in addition to existing six zonal and three divisional offices. Finally, the training of farmers will be intensified in such fields as poultry keeping, cocoa harvesting and processing, soil conservation, pig keeping, rubber tapping and processing and the use of fertilizers.

Animal Health and Husbandry

25. Before the civil war, animal husbandry was making good progress in this State, thus helping to solve the problem created by a shortage of animal proteins. The Government concentrated in the multiplication of live-stock for distribution to private farmers. Though cattle, sheep, goat, pigs and rabbits were multiplied the main emphasis was on poultry which had the advantage of easy multiplication and quick maturity. Centres

had been established at Umudike, Abakaliki and Nekede and by 1964–65 production stood at half a million chicks a year. The lives-tock centre at Ezillo was serving as a research and multiplication centre for the bigger animals. Animal husbandry in the State was supported by a network of Veterinary Services to take care of the health of the animals. Most of the facilities existing in these areas before the war have been destroyed as a result of the civil war. The Plan projects are mainly meant to restore these facilities. The eight projects included in this category are as follows:—

Project No.	*Title of Project*	*Capital Expenditure (£'000)*
12.	Poultry Centres and Hatchery Units	300
13.	Grain Storage, Feed Production and Distribution	300
14.	Live-stock Development (Production Support Programme and Breeding)	300
15.	Veterinary Field Services	120
16.	Hides and Skins and Pilot Tannery	100
17.	Veterinary Training	50
18.	Veterinary Research and Vaccine Production	230
19.	Animal and Animal Products Inspection	200
	Total	£ 1,600

26. Under Project No. 12 (Poultry Centres and Hatchery Units) it is intended to rehabilitate existing Government Poultry Centres and Hatchery Units to produce between half a million to one million day-old chicks per year for sale to farmers and to train over 300 poultry farmers per year. Projected output during the four years of the Plan is as follows:—

Period	*No. of day-old Chicks for egg production*	*No. of day-old Chicks for broiler production*	*Total*
1970–71	500,000	11,200	511,200
1971–72	612,000	76,400	688,400
1972–73	750,000	80,000	830,000
1973–74	800,000	120,000	920,000

27. It is also expected that 10,000 RIR cockerels for crossing with village hens will be distributed every year.

28. Project No. 13 (Grain Storage, Feed Production and Distribution) aims at producing high quality animal feeds. To ensure a steady supply of the main raw materials, maize, farmers in the maize growing areas will be encouraged to produce good quality maize. Government will distribute planting materials to the farmers and purchase back the grain during harvest. Storage facilities will be provided and repaired. The eight centres with a total capacity of 2,150 tons developed before the war suffered extensive damage in equipment and facilities. These will be reconstructed and expanded. It is expected that about 7,000 tons of feeds will be produced within the Plan period. This project is a necessary complement to the live-stock projects in the State.

29. Project No. 14 (Live-stock Development—Production Support Programme and Breeding) aims at the establishment of Live-stock Industry in the State. The project has three main aspects:—

(*a*) restoration of equipment and facilities damaged as a result of the war;

(*b*) live-stock extension including the development of kraals;

(*c*) research into problems of live-stock production including management, feeding and multiplication.

The live-stock to be multiplied include pigs, goats, sheep and rabbits. During the plan period, 1,500 breeding rabbits, 120 breeding sow units (pigs) 12,000 breeding goats and 14,000 breeding sheep will be established in Government farms.

30. The necessary research will be carried out at Ezillo where a Research Centre existed before the war. The facilities at the centre will be restored.

31. The siting of Kraals for farmers will be in the main cattle areas such as Abakaliki, Nsukka, Udi and Ogbaru.

32. Project No. 15 (Veterinary Field Services) will provide veterinary services to every corner of the State. This involves firstly the prophylactic treatment of all classes of animals (cattle, pigs, sheep, goats, rabbits, poultry, dogs, cats, etc.) to protect them from major endemic diseases in the state and secondly the curative treatment of disease to which the animals succumb. It is therefore proposed under this project to reconstruct twenty veterinary centres all over the State. Seven of these were veterinary hospitals with fairly complete facilities while the others were smaller centres. In addition, twenty-five subsidiary clinics will be set up if necessary in hired buildings.

33. Project No. 16 (Hides and Skins and Pilot Tannery) aims at producing hides and skins of good quality for use both at the pilot tannery and for export. The Tannery at Oji River will be reconstructed to handle 24,000 hides and 14,000 skins during the second year of the Plan. These will yield 249,000 square feet of side leather and 112,000 square feet of light leather respectively. Hides and Skins storage and drying facilities all over the State will also be reconstructed.

34. Project No. 17 (Veterinary Training) aims at continuing the training of manpower required by the Veterinary Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources in order to provide adequate veterinary services in the State. Under this project, it is intended to:—

(*a*) reconstruct damaged buildings and facilities at the veterinary training school at Ezzamgbo;

(*b*) give four veterinary surgeons post-graduate training in the field of veterinary parasitology, poultry pathology, meat hygiene and tropical veterinary medicine;

(*c*) train twelve Assistant Live-stock Superintendents or Live-stock Superintendents on meat hygiene.

(*d*) run refresher courses for intermediate and junior staff at the Veterinary Training School, Ezzamgbo.

The training will be undertaken in overseas institutions, University of Nigeria, Nsukka and the Veterinary Training School, Ezzamgbo, and in any other appropriate training institutions in Nigeria.

35. Project No. 18 (Veterinary Research and Vaccine Production) aims at the making of safe and effective vaccines for the elimination of animal diseases in the State. Research will be carried out into new methods of growing cultures, ways of reducing costs of production, the keeping quality of vaccines and other biologicals and effective systems of distribution. Other activities will include diagnosis of diseases and nutritional or toxicological disorders of live-stock. Some of the major problems of live-stock which will be investigated include rabbies, infestility diseases of sheep, goats, cattle, trace element deficiencies and excesses, plant poisonings, and bacterial, viral and protocoal diseases of live-stock. The vaccines to be produced and doses are as follows:—

Vaccine	*Output Target* 1970–74 Doses
Fowl Pox ...	1,500,000
New Castle Disease ...	3,000,000
Rabies ...	50,000
Anthrax Spore ...	15,000
Black Quarter ...	15,000
Fowl Typhoid ...	1,500,000
Fowl Cholera ...	1,500,000
Contagious Caprine Pleura-pneumonia ...	500,000
Total ...	8,080,000

To carry out these functions a well-equipped laboratory with adequate facilities for the investigation of live-stock diseases will be constructed during the Plan period.

36. Under Project No. 19 (Animal and Animal Products Inspection) facilities will be provided for the inspection of animals entering the State from other States or foreign countries. For this purpose, control posts will be constructed at various entry points—Amalla-Nsukka, Nfuma, Onitsha, Aba, Enugu and Umuahia. Such posts will include overnight kraals or lairages and quarantine facilities.

Fisheries

37. Before the civil war, fishing was becoming a profitable and popular occupation in the then Eastern Nigeria. Areas of operation included both inland waters and the sea. With limited technical staff, emphasis was placed on marine fisheries which not only produced quick results but had higher production potentials. Little attention was paid to fresh water fisheries. The fact that the East Central State does not abutt on the sea postulates a concentration on inland fresh water fish culture. The Niger, the Cross River and the Imo River, with their numerous tributaries, provide a good source of fish for the State. There are also some lakes as the Oguta, Agulu, and Usham which

can be exploited for fish production. It is planned to exploit all these potential sources of fish during the Plan period. The Plan projects under Fisheries are as follows:—

Project No.	*Title of Project*	*Capital Expenditure* (£'000)
20.	Establishment of Direct Production Fish Farms	63
21.	Development of Fish Ponds in the Private Sector	10
22.	Fish Fry Production	27
23.	Investigation and Improvement of Fish Production Methods	25
24.	Rehabilitation of Fishermen	25
	Total	£ 150

38. Under Project No. 20 (Establishment of Direct Production Fish Farms) it is intended to establish three 20-acre fish farms for direct production of fish by the Government. The first of these farms will be located at Umuna, Okigwi. The site has already been surveyed, found suitable and an agreement on acquisition reached with the land owners. There is also within easy reach a Government hatchery for the supply of fish fingerlings for stocking the pond. Other possible sites include Oguta, Ufuma and Abakaliki.

39. Under Project No. 21 (Development of Fish Ponds in the Private Sector) it is proposed to survey and establish a total of 60 acres of fish ponds during the Plan period. To encourage private fishermen, Government will bear 25 per cent. of the cost of construction. The management and maintenance of the completed pond will be the responsibility of the private pond owners. He will be guided by fish culture extension staff. This project had become popular before the civil war. A number of applications were approved and some ponds were actually established at Ovim (1 acre), Achara Ikwo (4 acres) and Oguta where several small ponds are already in existence.

40. Project No. 22 (Fish Fry Production) aims at establishing a pilot hatchery to produce fish fry for culture and release into natural waters especially lakes at a stage when their chances of survival are highest. It is expected that 20,000 fish fry will be produced monthly. In order to maintain a sustained high level of fish production, it is necessary to supplement natural production with the production of fry from hatcheries. The pilot projects will be located at Oguta which has the biggest lake in the State and provides all the conditions required to study local species, select breeders and follow up the fate of fry released. There are also a number of small lakes within easy reach from Oguta which can be stocked from the hatchery with minimum transportation problems.

41. Project No. 23 (Investigation and Improvement of Fish Production Methods) is a research project. Under the project, it is intended to establish a total of twenty fishing units to be concerned with the improvement of fishing gear and the study of fishing trends. A laboratory for the study of river fishing and fishing methods will be established at Onitsha. A fish culture research laboratory will also be established at Umuna, Okigwi. Umuna Fish Culture Station is the main station for fish culture activities.

It already has a small laboratory to which only an extension is required to bring it up to a full fledged laboratory of the type required. Oguta will be the main location of the gear technology unit because of the ease of operation in the lake.

42. Project No. 24 (Rehabilitation of Fishermen) aims at the resettlement of private fishermen through the provision of improved fishing materials and canoes on a fifty per cent. subsidy basis. It is proposed to establish a total of 200 canoe fishing units along the main rivers of the State—the River Niger, Imo River, Cross River and Anambra River. Improved and more durable canoes will be purchased locally and supplied to fishermen.

Forestry

43. Under the 1962–68 Plan for the former Eastern Nigeria, due attention was given to Forestry and plans were made for forest regeneration, afforestation and exploitation. By 1966, thirty-five forest reserves had been established. Of this number, eighteen are within the East Central State. The thirty-five reserves covered a total of 1.6 million acres of which only .1 million acres are within this State. Of the total acreage, 21,000 acres had been established as plantations of which about sixty-seven per cent. is within this State. Also by 1965, a well-managed zoo had been established at Enugu. It harboured 220 species of animals including an elephant and was yielding substantial revenue to the Government. Most of the facilities and stock were lost during the war.

44. During the present Plan period efforts will be directed at reactivating all aspects of forestry activity. The projects falling within this category are as follows:—

Project No.	*Title of Project*	*Capital Expenditure (£'000)*
		£
25.	Wild Life and Zoo Management...	150
26.	Forest Reserve Acquisition	50
27.	Forest Exploitation	100
28.	Forest Regeneration	450
29.	Forest Research	50
	Total ... ... £	800

45. Project No. 25 (Wild Life and Zoo Management) involves the creation of game reserves, National Parks, Game Sanctuaries and the reconstruction of the Zoo at Enugu which was almost completely destroyed during the war. The Games Reserves, National Parks and Game Sanctuaries are meant to preserve our heritage of wild life. It has been warned by experts that unless this is done wild life would in due course become extinct and this would be a national tragedy. The reserves, parks and sanctuaries will be located at Anambra, Abakaliki, Afikpo and Udi where forest reserves exist.

46. Under Project No. 26 (Forest Reserve Acquisition) it is intended to acquire 16,000 acres each year giving a total of 64,000 acres during the Plan period. The reserves presently available are inadequate to meet the timber requirements for reconstruction, poles for telegraph and telephones and wood based industries. Large tracks of marginal and uuarable land exist in the East Central State. These will be acquired and constituted into forest reserves.

47. Project No. 27 (Forest Exploitation) aims at exploiting 8,000 acres of plantations in addition to a considerable number of merchantable trees outside forest reserves. Heavy thinnings will be carried out in plantations. This project will provide much of the timber required for reconstruction work.

48. Under Project No. 28 (Forest Regeneration) it is intended to regenerate 6,000 acres annually. This will be made up of 2,000 acres of *gmelina* and 4,000 acres of other species. This project is meant to re-establish plantations devastated as a result of the war and thus ensure an adequate supply of timber in the future. The project will involve the reconstruction of access roads, cleaning of forest reserve boundaries and compartment boundaries, survey and grid of forest reserves, the establishment of nurseries and the reconstruction of labour lines.

49. Project No. 29 (Forest Research) will cover research into all aspect of forestry. This will include silvicultural research, timber utilization research, and botanical research. Sound and scientific forestry management and practice ought to be based on and supported by the results obtained from the research. It is in this way that we can ensure the maximum contribution of forestry to the general advancement of the State.

Supporting Services

50. This category includes a miscellaneous list of projects which are meant to give general support to the primary production sector, especially agriculture. The projects included are as follows:—

Project No.	*Title of Project*	*Capital Expenditure* 1970–74 (£'000)
30.	Minor Irrigation	300
31.	Agricultural Engineering and Mechanization ...	200
32.	Fertilizer Promotion Programme...	400
33.	Supervised Agricultural Credit (including graduate settlement schemes)	1,000
34.	Soil Conservation	100
35.	Agro-Meteorological Services	50
36.	Soil and Land Use Survey	239
	Total ... ... £	2,289

51. Project No. 30 (Minor Irrigation) aims at the reconstruction and operation of the existing 750 acres of irrigated schemes, the provision of new irrigation facilities for 3,000 acres and the planning of additional irrigation schemes. The area so developed will be sold to farmers two years after completion at a fifty per cent. subsidy rate. Experience shows that considerable increases in the yields of such crops as rice, vegetables, maize, etc., could be realized from irrigation. Furthermore, the reservoirs and dams for the conservation of irrigation water will provide excellent opportunity for the development of inland fishing industry. Preliminary studies indicate that there are over one million acres of inland swamp suitable for irrigated agriculture in the State. Most of these lie in the Cross River and Anambra Basins. The projects will be located in such places as Ogboji, Ifite-Ogwasi, Ezira, Nawfija, Etiti, Bende, Uzuakoli, Abiriba, Nkwerre, Arondizuogu, etc. These places have good irrigation potentials.

52. Project No. 31 (Agricultural Engineering and Mechanization) comprises the following activities:—

(*a*) re-establishment and retooling of the agricultural engineering workshop, the establishment of fully equipped and well staffed workshops in suitable places, and the setting up of a mobile workshop;

(*b*) establishment of processing schemes for agricultural products, and food processing;

(*c*) general improvement of local farming implements;

(*d*) design and development of farm buildings and structures using as much local materials as possible;

(*e*) re-establishment of the tractor hiring unit.

The Engineering Workshop will service the Government's farm machinery. The services will also be available to the private sector since, without efficient servicing, the full benefits of the farm implements and machines cannot be realized. There is already a workshop at Umudike serving Umuahia, Owerri and environs. There is another at Abakaliki serving Abakaliki, Afikpo and environs. A big one is to be established at Enugu to serve Enugu, Nsukka, Awgu, Onitsha, etc. Units of the processing equipment are to be set up in existing farm centres and main centres of production—rice mills, at Abakaliki, Bende, Ogboji, etc., and Cassava graters in the Ohaji/Aba areas.

53. Project No. 32 (Fertilizer Promotion Programme) aims at conducting active training programme for farmers in the use of fertilizers and insecticides. Efforts will be made to liberalize credit to enable the farmers to buy these essential materials. It is planned to sell 112,668 tons of fertilizer and 165 tons of insecticides within the Plan period. Agronomic trials carried out in the last decade indicate that crop yield can be increased by 200 to 300 per cent. by the application of fertilizer. Fertilizer stores will be set up in such high need and demand centres as Umuahia, Enugu, Aba, Abakaliki, Orlu, Awka, Okigwi, Owerri and Nsukka.

54. Under Project No. 33 (Supervised Agricultural Credit—including graduate settlement schemes) loans will be made available to about 20,000 farmers during the Plan period. This will be carried out under the auspices of the Fund for Agricultural, Industrial and Commercial Development. Particularly during the post-war period when all the farmers have become impoverished, there is an urgent need for a bold credit programme if rural economic activity is to be revived.

55. Project No. 34 (Soil Conservation) aims at reclaiming those areas that have been reduced to waste due to constant erosion. Cashew planting will be used to control further erosion. It is expected that about 9,000 acres will be covered during the Plan period. The need for soil conservation is particularly urgent in the East Central State where population pressure is continually reducing the acreage available for arable farming. The cashew being used for this exercise is a cash crop and will yield considerable revenue to the Government.

56. Under Project No. 35 (Agro-Meteorological Services) it is proposed to set up fifteen agro-meteorological stations and an instruments' workshop in the East Central State. The station will collect data on daily rain fall, hourly temperature variations, diurnal radiation changes, humidity and evaporation values. The workshop will be used for designing, calibration and routine maintenance test. The importance of this project lies in the fact that scientific agriculture requires an accurate knowledge and availability

of climatic data in all parts of the State. The project will also meet the needs of industrialist and engineering consultants who from time to time seek information on temperature limits, radiation intensities and other climatic data.

57. Project No. 36 (Soil and Land Use Survey) is a survey programme involving a reconnaisance and semi-detailed survey of all remaining lands of the East Central State that have not been soil surveyed, as well as detailed surveys of Government and private lands for advisory purposes. The survey will include the study, description, and testing of soils and their classifications according to suitability for land use. About 9,000 square miles will be covered within the Plan period.

Trade and Industry *

58. This is one of the priority sectors because of its growth potentials, linkage effects and employment generation. The total allocation to the sector is £7.3 million which represents about 14 per cent. of the total planned expenditure. Emphasis will be placed on the rationalization and reactivation of existing industries and the creation of an expanded industrial base within the State. Other areas of concern will be the development of small scale industries, reactivation of local and foreign trade and the encouragement of co-operative societies. The specific projects in the sector are as follows:—

Project No.	*Title of Project*	*Capital Expenditure* (£,000)
37.	Industrial Layouts and Estates	500
38.	Rehabilitation of existing industries	2,120
39.	Industrial investigations and investments (New Industries)...	3,050
40.	Small industries loan Scheme	300
41.	Trade Development	180
42.	Loans to Marketing Board	1,000
43.	Assistance to Co-operative Societies	100
	Total ... ... £	7,250

59. Project No. 37 (Industrial Layouts and Estates) is considered very important especially in the light of land acquisition problems associated with land tenure in this part of the world. The project is intended to ensure sites with clear titles for industrial location together with essential services like electric light, power, telephone, water, roads, drains, etc. The industrial layouts and estates are usually large in area and are meant to meet the requirements of industrialists who wish to put up their own buildings. They will also help the government to influence industrial location in accordance with accepted policies. It is expected that under this project layouts will be established in

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* The classification adopted in the State Development Plan in respect of this sector is slightly different from that in the National Development Plan. The sector combines the industry and commerce and finance sectors classified separately in the National Development Plan. The differences in the classification systems do not, however, affect the financial allocations to the sectors. In other words, the allocation reflected in the State Development Plan for the "Trade and Industry" sector is the same as the sum total of the provisions for the "industry" and "Commerce and Finance" sectors in the National Development Plan.

Enugu, Onitsha, Aba, Owerri, Oji River, and any other areas within the State that will likely provide necessary attractions to potential industrialists. The Planning Authorities will also be encouraged to designate parts of their areas of authority as industrial layouts and estates for the location of industries.

60. Project No. 38 (Rehabilitation of Existing Industries) aims at the reconstruction of industrial projects in which the government has financial interests. These industries include the following establishments:—

Name of Company	*Location*	*Employment*
1. Independence Brewery	Umuahia	275
2. Modern Ceramics	Umuahia	220
3. Hotel Presidential	Enugu	240
4. Modern Shoe Industry	Owerri	120
5. Nigersteel Company Limited	Emene, Enugu	270
6. Nigergas Limited	Emene, Enugu	80
7. Nigeria Water Planning and Construction Company Limited	Enugu	640
8. Nigeria Construction and Furniture Company Limited	Enugu	2,150
9. Nigeria Cement Company Limited	Nkalagu	1,080
10. Aba Textile Mills	Aba	1,300
11. Textile Printers (Nigeria) Limited	Onitsha	550
Total		6,925

61. The former Government of Eastern Nigeria invested about £6 million in these industries in its efforts to diversify the industrial base of the Region. While some of the projects had started to make profits before the war, many others were just struggling to break even. The civil war affected all of them adversely though the extent and intensity of the damage varied from one project to another. Each of the industries is being properly examined and Government funds will not be committed until the studies are completed.

62. Under Project No. 39 (Industrial Investigations and Investments—New Industries) provision is made for the finance required to enable Government take up shares in a number of new industries which will be established in the State. Preliminary studies conducted in some of the industries show that they are economically viable. More detailed studies will be made before Government funds are finally committed. The allocation to this project includes a provision of £15,000 for miscellaneous investigations and feasibility studies. The projects being seriously considered include the following:—

(1) Building materials (hardware, sand crete, welded pipes);

(2) Hurricane lamps;

(3) Mixed fertilizer;

(4) Cassava starch;

(5) Palm kernel crushing;

(6) Coal carbonization;

(7) Screws and nuts;

(8) Maize mill;

(9) Sugar industry;

(10) Flash light batteries;
(11) Bicycle parts;
(12) Bottling plant;
(13) Gas project;
(14) Sponge and Foam;
(15) Vehicle Battery;
(16) Salt refinery;
(17) Plastic;
(18) "PRODA" Industries;
(19) Iron and Steel Mill.

The industries will expand domestic output, create employment and stimulate a number of local primary products which will serve as raw material inputs to other industries. The Government will welcome an opportunity of going into partnership with foreign and domestic entrepreneurs in the implementation of these projects.

63. Item 18 above involves high quality research with emphasis on the use of local raw materials, and it is proposed to start with the following activities:—

(1) determining the suitability of Nigerian clay for refractories; practically all the kaolin and china clay used by Ceramic and Glass Industries in the country are imported;
(2) production of caustic soda, so that soap factories will not depend on imports for their caustic soda;
(3) carbonization, coking and briquetting of coal and possible production of coal-tar;
(4) fabrication of garri production plant;
(5) extraction of protein from leaves and other sources;
(6) fabrication of cheap and efficient domestic coal stoves;
(7) local sources of intermediate inputs for perfumes;
(8) establishment of glass blowing shop for production of laboratory glass ware for schools;
(9) new energy sources;
(10) chlorine products (insecticides, pesticides);
(11) tannin for leather;
(12) local sources of deodorants, etc., for perfumes;
(13) the reconstruction of the Ekulu Pottery.

The activities under this item will provide employment for the large number of high quality technicians of this State origin who are at present unemployed or grossly under-employed in some inconsequential establishments.

64. Project No. 40 (Small Industries Loans Scheme) deals with the reactivation of small scale industries which were seriously disrupted as a result of the war. Small industries occupy a significant place in the East Central State. They provide employment for about triple the number engaged in large scale industries, produce many of the goods and services enjoyed by the common man, and serve as an incubator of skills required by large industrial enterprises. The loan will be disbursed by the Fund for

Agricultural, Commercial and Industrial Development (F.A.C.I.D.). The following activities are being seriously considered under the scheme:—

(1) Furniture and Cabinet Industry;
(2) Textiles/Tailoring/Garment;
(3) Food Processing including Bakery;
(4) Pharmaceutical Industry including soap, cosmetics and ink;
(5) Engineering Works Industry including metal works;
(6) Building Materials Industry;
(7) Pioneer Oil Mills;
(8) Shoe Making and Repairing;
(9) Cottage Handicraft Industry;
(10) Service Industry—hoteling and laundries.

65. Project No. 41 (Trade Development) envisages the reconstruction of handicraft shops and the area offices damaged during the war, the establishment of a local products display shop at Enugu, and the completion of two new area offices. Provisions are also made for the State's participation in trade fairs and short-term loans and guarantees to businessmen. The allocations are as follows:—

	£
Area Offices and Handicraft Shops	25,000
Trade Fairs	5,000
Loans, Guarantees and State Trading Agency	150,000
Total	£ 180,000

As in the small industries loan scheme, the loans will be administered by the Fund for Agricultural, Commercial and Industrial Development (F.A.C.I.D.). The area offices are located at Enugu, Okigwi, Abakaliki, Umuahia, Owerri, Onitsha, Aba and Nsukka. These areas usually attract large numbers of people including foreign visitors.

66. Under Project No. 42 (Loans to Marketing Board) provision is made for loans to the East Central State Marketing Board to enable it establish an office and other facilities in the State. The Board was established in February 1970 and there is an urgent need to provide it with offices, storage facilities, vehicles, empty drums, weighing machines and other equipments. The role of the Board in the economic life of the State is not in doubt.

67. Under Project No. 43 (Assistance to Co-operative Societies) it is intended to provide financial assistance to Co-operative Societies in the State in the fields of food production, tree crop plantations, wholesale supplies, cottage industries, etc. Before the war, the Co-operative Societies in the State accumulated substantial savings from which their members financed their activities. The war disrupted the valuable contributions of the Societies to the economic life of the State. It is very essential that the Societies be assisted to get on their feet again.

Transport

68. The close relationship which often exists between the standard of a country's transport system and the level of economic activity dictates that for speedy revival of the economic life of the State, the restoration of the transport network must be

assigned a high priority. The former Eastern Nigeria, which included the East Central State, enjoyed a highly developed road network and had the highest road density (one mile of road per two square miles of area) in the whole of Africa. But the civil war dealt a devastating blow on this extensive road network. Many roads especially in the Onitsha, Awka, Owerri, Aba, Abakaliki and Umuahia areas suffered immense damages and bridges along them were either totally blown up or partly destroyed. In other areas whose roads and bridges were not subjected to the rigours of intensive military operations, large sections of them, for sheer lack of attention and maintenance, deteriorated badly. The task facing the Government in this sector is therefore enormous.

69. Under Project No. 44 (Roads and Bridges) therefore, the sum of £5 million is allocated for reconstruction of bridges damaged during the war; completion of on-going road projects including the meeting of other liabilities and commitments; reconstruction of some high priority roads recommended by the team of consultants under the auspices of the World Bank; reconstruction of a nine-mile stretch on the Nkalagu–Ehamufu road to facilitate the evacuation of cement and replacement of plant and equipment. The implementation of these roads programmes will be given a high priority so as to facilitate the economic recovery of the State. Depending on the availability of funds, some new road programmes will also be undertaken. The following activities are to be considered for implementation within the four years of the Plan —

	Item	*Capital Expenditure* (£'000)	*Remarks*
1.	Reconstruction of Damaged Bridges	500	Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Programme.
2.	Nkalagu–Ehamufu Road (9 miles) ...	270	Cement Evacuation.
3.	Umuahia–Bende Road (12 miles) ...	400	Recommended by consultants.
4.	Abakaliki–Afikpo Road (17 miles)...	560	Recommended by consultants.
5.	Ihiala–Orlu Road (13 miles) ...	400	Recommended by consultants.
6.	Nnewi–Uga–Akokwa–Arondizuogu Road (14 miles).	300	Recommended by consultants.
7.	Awka–Agulu–Nnobi–Nnewi Road (23 miles).	380	Outstanding contract and on-going project.
8.	Umuahia–Ofeme–Okigwi Road (20½ miles).	883	Outstanding contract and on-going project.
9.	Obosi–Onitsha Road (4 miles) ...	30	Outstanding contract and on-going project.
10.	Ohafia–Arochuku Road Extension (4 miles)	56	Outstanding contract and on-going project.
11.	Plant and Equipment	722	Replacement of Equipment.
12.	Other Liabilities and Commitments	500	—
13.	Akwete–Umuagbai Road	—	Feasibility Study underway.
14.	Ututu–Utuma Road	—	Feasibility Study underway.
15.	Ozubulu–Atani–Akiri–Osomari Road	—	Feasibility Study underway.
16.	Udi–Agbani–Afikpo Road	—	Feasibility Study underway.
17.	Effium–Iziogo–Onuabonyi Road ...	—	Feasibility Study underway.

	Item	*Capital Expenditure (£'000)*	*Remarks*
18.	Oso–Owutu–Nguzu-Edda–Ohafia Road Junction	—	Feasibility Study underway.
19.	Nsukka–Adani–Ogrugru Road ...	—	Feasibility Study underway.
20.	Egbema–Oguta Road	—	Feasibility Study underway.
21.	Onitsha–Nsugbe Road	—	Feasibility Study underway.
22.	Okwudor–Awa–Izombe–Egbema Road	—	Feasibility Study underway.
23.	Umuabi–Achi-Inyi–Orumba Road	—	Feasibility Study underway.
24.	Ahaba–Ovim–Isikwuato–Okigwi Road	—	Feasibility Study underway.
25.	Ikem–Oboloafo Road	—	Feasibility Study underway.
26.	Nsukka–Enugu Ezike–Ette Road ...	—	Feasibility Study underway.
27.	Isu–Achalla–Igbariam Road ...	—	Feasibility Study underway.
28.	Alayi–Akaeze Road	—	Feasibility Study underway.
29.	9th Mile–Eke–Olo Road	—	Feasibility Study underway.
30.	Uzuakoli–Bende–Ohafia Road ...	—	Feasibility Study underway.
31.	Obosi–Nkpor Road	—	Feasibility Study underway.
32.	Abakaliki remaining 22 miles of Road	—	Reconstruction.
33.	Abakaliki/Afikpo remaining Bridges	—	Rehabilitation and Reconstruction.
34.	Abakaliki–Oferekpe Road	—	—
35.	Afikpo–Okigwi Road	—	Rehabilitation.
36.	Afikpo–Okigwi Bridges	—	Reconstruction.
37.	Enugu–Awgu Road	—	Rehabilitation.
38.	Enugu–Awgu Bridges	—	Rehabilitation and Reconstruction.
39.	Enugu Ukwu–Agulu Road ...	—	—
40.	Ukpo–Aguleri Road	—	—
41.	Awkuzu–Igbariam Road and Bridges	—	—
42.	Orlu–Anara–Umuduru Road ...	—	—
43.	Agulu–Orlu Road	—	—
44.	Asa–Azumini Road and Bridges ...	—	Rehabilitation.
45.	Arondizuogu–Okigwi Road ...	—	—
46.	Umuahia–Uzuakoli–Ohafia Roads and Bridges	—	Rehabilitation.
47.	Aba–Umuahia New Road	—	Rehabilitation.
48.	Aba–Opobo Road	—	—
49.	Ntigha–Mbawsi–Umuala Road ...	—	—
50.	Onueke–Norcap–Noyo Road ...	—	—

Water Supplies

70. In the Water Supply sector many schemes which would have been completed under the 1962–68 Plan were suspended as a result of the war. Furthermore, many completed urban and rural water supply schemes were badly damaged during the civil war. In addition, the Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory which was completed and equipped in 1965 in Enugu lost all its equipment. The present Plan will deal with the problems raised by these developments. The specific projects in the sector are as follows:—

Project No.	*Title of Project*	*Capital Expenditure* (£'000)
45.	Completion of existing Rural Water Supply Schemes	3,000
46.	Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Rural Water Supply Establishments	275
47.	Urban Water Undertakings	125
48.	Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory for Water Examination	13
	Total ... ... £	3,413

71. Project No. 45 (Completion of Existing Rural Water Supply Schemes) is aimed at completing projects which had been started but were suspended as a result of the civil war. Under the project, water will be supplied to twenty-five rural areas and others yet to be identified. The areas involved are as follows:—

	Area	*Estimated Capital Cost* £
1.	Ogwe and Ugwunabo	96,000
2.	Ngwa-Ukwu	46,000
3.	Itungwa	33,000
4.	Ubakala	25,000
5.	Uzuakoli	89,500
6.	Nkporo	80,500
7.	Arochuku	81,500
8.	Nri/Nimo/Enugu Ukwu/Abagana	328,000
9.	Aguata	136,000
10.	Agulu/Aguinyi	208,000
11.	Awkuzu/Ifite-Ukpo	110,000
12.	Mbosi	111,000
13.	Okija/Ihembosi	83,000
14.	Mbanese (Osumenyi, Ezinifite, Utu, Ebenato, etc.)	143,000
15.	Mbano (Okigwi)	148,000

	Area	Estimated Capital Cost £
16.	Ugiri (Okigwi)	103,000
17.	Etiti–Ihite Uboma	132,500
18.	Emekuku and Egbu	127,000
19.	Opi/Umuabor/Ede	26,500
20.	Okpatu/Umulumgbe/Aboh	127,000
21.	Government Station Udi	65,500
22.	Abo/Nguru, Mbaise	108,500
23.	Aguneze	161,500
24.	Ezeabogu	161,500
25.	Enugu Ezike, Ibagwa/Environ	94,000
26.	Others	67,800

The bulk of the amount allocated will be employed in the purchase and installation of pumping equipment (generators, Summo Pumps, Pipe works, Pump house, treatment works, Stand posts, Storage reservoirs, etc.).

72. Project No. 46 (Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Rural Water Supply Establishments) aims at restoring to pre-war capacity existing water schemes that were totally or partially destroyed during the war. This would involve extensive repairs to plant and equipment, pump houses, etc. The schemes involved are as follows:—

Area		Estimated Capital Cost £
Rural		
1.	Ngwo, Eke, Aboh	7,600
2.	Achi	3,700
3.	Ogugu/Ndiaboh	7,700
4.	Oji River	5,650
5.	Iwollo	8,200
6.	Amaokwe	6,100
7.	Obeleagu/Imezi Owa	5,800
8.	Affa	9,800
9.	Udi Government Station	2,600
10.	Awgu Hospital and Council Supply	6,400
11.	Eziama Okpuala	7,100
12.	Orlu	4,300
13.	Isu (Nkwerre)	900
14.	Mbieri	1,200
15.	Obizi	600

Area	*Estimated Capital Cost* £
Rural	
16. Amiri	3,600
17. Okigwi	6,700
18. Mbala	9,200
19. Enyiogwugwu	900
20. Ekwereazu	1,350
21. Nsu	400
22. Mbutu	900
23. Amiyi-Mvosi	400
24. Eziama-Mvosi	700
25. Mbawsi	600
26. Awka	2,500
27. Obosi	4,400
28. Nnewi	900
29. Alor	3,500
30. Umuoji	400
31. Ogidi	15,900
32. Ohafia	600
33. Abiriba	1,300
34. Afikpo	1,200
35. Uwana	700
36. Oguta	8,000

73. In considering Project No. 47 (Urban Water Undertakings), it is important to note that most of the existing schemes especially in the urban areas, have been overstretched, as a result of the large increase in urban population. These water undertakings must be improved and expanded to serve the over-grown population and our anticipated Industrial expansion.

The estimates for improving these schemes are:—

Urban Water Scheme	*Amount Required* £
Enugu	908,000
Onitsha	489,000
Owerri	238,000
Aba	233,000
Umuahia	144,000
Abakaliki	143,000
Nsukka	150,000
Total	£ 2,305,000

74. The sum of £125,000 has, however, been provided for a modest beginning on the works during the Plan period. The project will be under constant review and necessary steps will be taken with regard to its full implementation once the financial prospects of the State Government improve.

75. Project No. 48 (Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory for Water Examination) aims at the re-equipment of the laboratory for chemical and bacteriological analysis of water supply samples to determine necessary treatment to make them potable. All the equipment in this laboratory was destroyed during the war.

Education

76. Education is a very important sector from the point of view of production of high level manpower required for the rapid economic development of the country. It has always claimed a large proportion of government expenditure both on current and capital accounts. In the 1962–68 Plan, technical education was one of the highest priority areas. The primary objective of the educational programme in the present Plan is to restore the shattered educational institutions to their pre-war standard and ultimately achieve a moderate expansion dictated by the increased population and the expected manpower needs of the State. The projects falling within this sector are as follows:—

Project No.	*Title*	*Capital Expenditure* 1970–74 (£'000)
49.	In-service Training Scheme	15
50.	Modern Aids to Education Centre	65
51.	Education Services Programme	450
52.	Reconstruction and re-equipment of Primary Schools	1,511
53.	Reconstruction and Re-equipment of Secondary Schools	3,217
54.	Reconstruction and re-equipment of Teacher Training Colleges	400
55.	Rural Education Centre	18
56.	Technical Education	600
57.	Special Education	45
58.	University of Nigeria	1,279
59.	Institute of Administration	400
	Total ... ... £	8,000

77. Project No. 49 (In-service Training Scheme) involves the construction and equipment of an In-service Training Centre for teachers, including Science teachers. The purpose of the scheme is to provide the teachers with the opportunity of being exposed to the latest developments in teaching methods by encouraging them to make teaching models and apparatus, using local materials and also by educational conferences. The centre will also provide facilities for training Teacher Library Officers. It will be located at Owerri.

78. Project No. 50 (Modern Aid to Education Centre) aims at the reconstruction and expansion of the Modern Aids to Education Centre which was established under the 1962–68 Plan with the assistance of the U.S.A.I.D. The centre, which is located at Enugu, will produce modern aids to teaching, organize school broadcast, run a language laboratory and organize refresher courses for teachers.

79. Project No. 51 (Educational Services Programme) aims at the construction of a new Adult Education Centre at Awgu. The centre is designed to provide six to twelve months training on Home Economics and mother-craft for young married women who did not have the opportunity for such training before their marriage. The centre will also provide facilities for other adult education activities for those who wish to improve themselves in different vocational ways. There was only one such centre at Uyo serving the whole of the former Eastern Region of Nigeria. Now that Uyo is in the South-Eastern State, it is necessary to build an alternative centre in this State.

80. Project No. 52 (Reconstruction and Re-equipment of Primary Schools) aims at reconstructing and re-equipping primary schools in the State, most of which suffered severe damages as a result of the war. The schools are scattered all over the State and their reconstruction is made more urgent by the fact that Government has taken over all the educational institutions in the State. There are at the moment a total of 3,650 primary schools in the State and with a total enrolment of 1,089,018.

81. Project No. 53 (Reconstruction and Re-equipment of Secondary Schools) is similar to Project No. 52. There are 254 Secondary Schools in the State with a total enrolment of 80,954.

82. Project No. 54 (Reconstruction and Re-equipment of Teacher Training Colleges) aims at the reconstruction and re-equipment of ten Teacher Training Colleges. The project also covers the expansion of the Advanced Teacher Training College, Owerri, by adding one class-room block, Science and Agricultural Laboratories, staff quarters, common room and truck shop. The project will help to produce enough qualified teachers for different categories of schools in the State.

83. Under Project No. 55 (Rural Education Centre) the Rural Education Centre at Umuahia which was damaged during the war will be reconstructed. The emphasis on the teaching of agricultural science in schools will be frustrated if there are no qualified teachers to do it.

84. Project No. 56 (Technical Education) is very important from the point of view of skilled manpower supply. The project includes the following activities:—

(*a*) reconstruction and expansion of Trade Centres with a view to providing a trade centre in each of the urban areas;

(*b*) conversion of selected existing trade schools to trade centres;

(*c*) construction of production workshop at Government Trade Centre, Enugu;

(*d*) establishment of new wings for new courses at the College of Technology, Enugu.

The implementation of this project will ensure that a large proportion of the trained manpower in the State will be met from its technical educational institutions.

85. Under Project No. 57 (Special Education), a special school for the deaf/dumb and another one for the blind will be established in the State. In the past adequate attention was not given to this aspect of education, though its importance was recognized. The war and its attendant problems have brought about a substantial increase in the number of physically and mentally handicapped. The need for special educational institutions to cater for these unfortunate ones is obvious.

86. Project No. 58 (University of Nigeria) is aimed at the reconstruction and re-equipment of the University of Nigeria which suffered very severe damages as a result of the war. Though the University has reopened it is obvious that a lot of reconstruction work will have to be done before things return to normal. The provision under this project is meant to supplement funds coming from the National Universities Commission.

87. Project No. 59 (Institute of Administration) covers minor repairs to buildings, replacement of office equipment and completion of the building programme of the Institute of Administration. The Institute provides in-service training for those already in the civil service.

Health

88. With a total allocation of £7 million, the Health sector is given greater emphasis in this Plan than in the 1962–68 Plan where only £3.2 million was allocated for the whole of Eastern Nigeria. This is accounted for by the fact that the State's medical and health institutions suffered severe damages as a result of the war. The emphasis in the present Plan is on the restoration of facilities existing before the war. The Health projects are as follows:—

Project No.	*Title*	*Capital Expenditure* 1970–74 (£'000)
60.	Hospitals	3,775
61.	Reconstruction and re-equipment of Dental Clinics	137
62.	Medical Training	147
63.	Malaria Eradication	321
64.	Health Centre and Maternal and Child Health Service	389
65.	Reconstruction and re-equipment of Health Offices and Laboratory	369
66.	Health Education of the Public	92
67.	Epidemiological Control	220
68.	Tuberculosis Control	112
69.	Leprosy Services	1,136
70.	School Health	58
71.	Health Training	84
72.	Pharmaceutical Stores	160
	Total ... ... £	7,000

89. Project No. 60 (Hospitals) involves the reconstruction and re-equipment of the General Hospitals which were either partly damaged or totally destroyed during the war. The aim is to restore medical facilities to the pre-war level by reconstructing the hospitals and providing all types of hospital equipment. Provision is made for ambulances, other vehicles and X-ray and laboratory equipment. It is intended to restore six big Radiology Departments and seventy-six X-ray units. The laboratories to be restored include State Laboratories, reference laboratories and small diagnostic laboratories.

90. The project also envisages a modest extension of hospital facilities to take care of certain health and social problems created by the civil war. The expansion phase of the project covers the following activities:—

(*a*) Two psychiatric hospitals to cater for many cases of mental disorders and other neurotic diseases caused by the strains and stresses of the war. They will be located at Agbani and in Etiti Division;

(*b*) Two chest or tuberculosis hospitals to be located at Nsukka and Awgu. In addition the Tuberculosis annexes at Abakaliki, Owerri and Arochuku will be extended;

(*c*) Specialist (reference) Hospitals services to be provided at Enugu, Onitsha, Aba and Abakaliki to deal with more complicated medical cases. The Enugu Specialist Hospital will incorporate a unit for Orthopaedic and Plastic Surgery which will deal with the many cases of broken limbs and fractured bones occasioned by the war. It is expected that each of the Specialist Hospitals should be able to provide training facilities;

(*d*) The construction of new hospitals with a view to ensuring that at least one Government Hospital is located in every administrative division.

91. Under Project No. 61 (Reconstruction and Re-equipment of Dental Clinics) the two dental clinics at Enugu and Aba will be reconstructed and re-equipped. In addition, because of the increasing incidence of dental and gum diseases and the need for specialized treatment in the field of maxillo-facial surgery, three more dental clinics will be established at Onitsha, Umuahia and Owerri.

92. Project No. 62 (Medical Training) aims at the reconstruction and re-equipment of general nursing schools, including community nurses' and midfery Grades I and II training schools in the State.

93. Project No. 63 (Malaria Eradication) is concerned with the rapid eradication of malaria in the State. For this purpose thirty-three health posts will be established and the project Headquarters at Oji River reconstructed and re-equipped.

94. Under Project No. 64 (Health Centres and Maternal and Child Health Services) the existing sixty-three health centres and ten maternal and child health centres are to be reconstructed and re-equipped. This is essential to ensure the continued provision of these vital services aimed at the protection of the health of children, pregnant women, and nursing mothers. In addition eight new maternal and child health centres will be established at Nkwerre, Okigwi, Nnewi, Ihiala, Afikpo, Oguta, Egbu and Awka.

95. Project No. 65 (Reconstruction and Re-equipment of Health Offices and Laboratories) aims at the creation of a healthy environment for the people of the State by prompt attention to sanitary disposal of faecal and refuse materials, provision of good housing and safety of food. For this purpose the Onitsha, Umuahia, Owerri, Okigwi, Aba and Afikpo health offices will be reconstructed and re-equipped, five new health offices and a central public health laboratory established and the uncompleted Enugu health office completed. The five new health offices will be established at Abakaliki, Nnewi, Nkwerre, Eha-Amufu and Njikoka Divisions. The Central Health Laboratory will be constructed at Enugu.

Project No. 66 (Health Education of the Public) will cover the following activities:—

(*a*) Repairs to damaged buildings,
(*b*) Construction of staff quarters,
(*c*) Re-establishment of Health Library Services,
(*d*) Re-equipment of the information section of the Unit,
(*e*) Restoration of transport facilities for the project,
(*f*) Establishment of more units.

Health Education is regarded as the key to success in the maintenance of the health of the community. There are already two units at Aba and Oji River. Five more units will be established at Nsukka, Abakaliki, Umuahia, Owerri, and Onitsha.

96. Project No. 67 (Epidemiological Control) aims at mass immunization of all the citizens of the State and prompt and effective control of the outbreak of infectious diseases. For this purpose rural health service buildings will be reconstructed and vaccines and necessary transport facilities procured.

97. Project No. 68 (Tuberculosis Control) aims at the treatment of open cases of tuberculosis in an institution for about eight weeks, the treatment of other cases on an out-patient basis for about eighteen months, the tracing of contacts and administration of prophylactic treatment, and the institution of B.C.G. immunization. For this purpose the Aba I.D.H. will be completed and equipped and the Enugu I.D.H. expanded by the addition of seventy beds. Provision is also made for the purchase of five vehicles.

98. Project No. 69 (Leprosy Services) aims at the reconstruction of the two principal leper settlements in the State and the resettlement of their inmates. The settlements which are located at Uzuakoli and Oji River were seriously damaged during the civil war. Some patients have mingled with the healthy populace and constitute a serious danger to their health.

99. The goal of Project No. 70 (School Health) is to provide preventive and curative medical services for school children in the State. The existing school services centre at Enugu will therefore be reconstructed. Four new centres will also be established at Aba, Umuahia, Owerri, and Onitsha. Provision is also made for the purchase of vehicles.

100. Project No. 71 (Health Training) aims at the reconstruction of five health training institutions to ensure an uninterrupted supply of qualified people in this vital area. The institutions are the Aba Child Health Institute, School of Hygiene, Aba, Health Education Unit, Aba, Oji River Training School, and Nsukka Demonstration Centre.

101. Project No. 72 (Pharmaceutical Stores) aims at the provision of a Central Pharmacy store for the storage, supply and distribution of drugs and medical equipment to hospitals and other medical institutions in the State. The store will be located at Enugu. In addition a sub-store will be located at Umuahia to ensure that all parts of the State are adequately covered in terms of speed and efficiency in the delivery of drugs to hospitals. The large central medical store at Port Harcourt which served the whole of Eastern Nigeria is now outside this State.

Town and Country Planning

102. The physical destructions during the war and the considerable population movements occasioned by the war have confered some priority to this sector. It is necessary for Government to acquire land and develop it for various purposes, to plan industrial and residential areas, and to provide some accommodation to reduce the problems created by the destructions of the war. The projects included in this sector are:—

Project No.	*Title*	*Capital Expenditure* 1970–74 (£'000)
73.	Housing Development Authority	150
74.	Photogrammetry and Map Production	400
75.	Survey School	100
76.	Rehabilitation of Planning Authorities	100
77.	Development of Existing State Lands	500
78.	Land Acquisition and Development	500
	Total ... ... £	1,750

103. Under Project No. 73 (Housing Development Authority) a corporation responsible for the development of housing estates in the State will be established. The provision of £150,000 will help to set up the corporation which is expected to explore ways of meeting its capital requirements from non-government sources.

104. Project No. 74 (Photogrammetry and Map Production) aims at the replacement of the photogrammetric and map production equipment lost during the war and the equipment of the photogrammetric building completed under the 1962–68 Plan. Map production is essential for many activities of Government and this project is intended to meet this need. The centre will also produce map for schools and other interested organizations.

105. Under Project No. 75 (Survey School) the Survey Training Centre will be reorganized and accommodation and equipment provided. This project will provide on-the-job training for secondary school graduates employed in survey services.

106. Project No. 76 (Rehabilitation and Planning Authorities) aims at the revival of urban and rural planning by making redeemable loans to planning authorities. The authorities which are expected to provide layouts for housing in various parts of the State are based at Enugu, Aba, Abakaliki, Nsukka, Onitsha, Owerri and Umuahia.

107. Project No. 77 (Development of Existing State Lands) aims at the completion of the development of some State Lands by the provision of roads and other basic utilities. The layouts which require urgent development are the Independence Layout, Niger Bridge-head Layout, Old U.A.C. Magazine Layout, Onitsha; and a number of minor layouts.

108. Under Project No. 78 (Land Acquisition and Development), compensation will be paid for land to be acquired for administrative headquarters in all the Divisions

of the State. Under this project also, compensation will be paid for the Emene Industrial, Commercial and Residential Layout, as well as other layouts to be acquired during the Plan period. The allocation for this project includes also the cost of providing roads and other basic utilities in the layouts.

Social Welfare

109. Under this sector a modest provision is made for the restoration of facilities existing before the war and for meeting some of the social problems created by the war. The projects included are as follows:—

Project No.	*Title of Project*	*Capital Expenditure* 1970-74 (£'000)
79.	Fire Services	200
80.	East Central State Library Board	150
81.	Sports Commission	60
82.	Remand Homes	20
83.	Orphanages	20
84.	Reconstruction and Re-equipment of Boys' Approved School	50
	Total ... ... £	500

110. Under Project No. 79 (Fire Services) it is intended that the three Fire Stations at Enugu, Onitsha, and Aba which were damaged during the war will be reconstructed and re-equipped. In addition four new Fire Stations will be established at Nsukka, Abakaliki, Owerri and Umuahia. It is also intended to establish a small training school.

111. Project No. 80 (East Central State Library Board) covers the following activities:—

(*a*) Repairs to damaged libraries—State Central Library, Enugu, Divisional libraries at Umuahia and Onitsha and branch libraries at Owerri and Aba;

(*b*) Completion of Abakaliki Divisional Library and Enugu Pilot Branch Library;

(*c*) Upgrading of Owerri and Aba branch libraries to Divisional library status;

(*d*) Development of six branch libraries.

The project is intended to satisfy the thirst for reading and knowledge among the highly literate population of the East Central State.

112. Project No. 81 (Sports Commission) involves the reconstruction of the Enugu and zonal sports stadia. The zonal stadia are located at Aba, Onitsha, Owerri and Abakaliki. The project is necessary if sports are to be reactivated in the State.

113. Project No. 82 (Remand Homes) aims at establishing remand homes in various magisterial districts for the detention and rehabilitation of juvenile offenders. This is a new project made necessary by the increase in population and concomitant urbanization social problems. At present there are no Remand Homes in the State.

114. Under Project No. 83 (Orphanages) it is proposed to support orphanages in the State to cater for the increased number of orphans occasioned by the civil war.

115. Project No. 84 (Reconstruction and Re-equipment of Boys' Approved School) aims at repairing damages to the Boys' Approved School at Enugu and replacing the equipment. In view of the increased rate of juvenile delinquency it is necessary that the facilities in the school be restored.

Information

116. With the end of the war it is essential that the various information media be re-established as a matter of urgency to facilitate effective Government. The limitation of resources has, however, meant that only a very modest allocation is made to this important sector. The projects included are as follows.—

Project No.	*Title of Project*	*Capital Expenditure* 1970–74 (£'000)
85.	Publicity	60
86.	Film Unit	150
87.	Reconstruction and Re-equipment of the Government Printing Press	50
88.	Information Services (Reveille Printing and Publishing Company, Limited)	200
89.	Broadcasting	540
	Total ... ... £	1,000

117. Project No. 85 (Publicity) covers the reconstruction of twelve information centres in the State and the provision of a reference library. The information centres will be located at the Divisional Headquarters.

118. Project No. 86 (Film Unit) involves the re-establishment of facilities for the production of documentary films on all aspects of government activity including newsreel coverage of important events. It is expected that with the implementation of the project the Unit can produce six to eight documentaries and twelve new magazines annually. It is expected that the Unit will be fairly self-sufficient in the basic processes of production and exhibition.

119. Under Project No. 87 (Reconstruction and Re-equipment of the Government Printing Press) it is intended to repair the damages done to existing plant, equipment and buildings so as to enable the press achieve its pre-war level of production. It is also intended to expand the capacity of the press to meet the increasing work load expected in the ensuing years. The press is located at Enugu which is the seat of Government.

120. Project No. 88 (Information Services—Reveille Printing and Publishing Company, Limited) involves the replacement of all the destroyed machinery and equipment of the former Eastern Nigeria Information Services Corporation and carrying out of extensive repairs to buildings. A new company, the Reveille Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, has been set up to take over the functions of the defunct Eastern Nigeria Information Services. The company is expected to produce 200,000 copies of the *Renaissance* daily and handle varied commercial printing.

121. Project No. 89 (Broadcasting) comprises the following activities:—

(*a*) (*i*) The establishment of State Radio Station involving the installation of two short wave transmitters and two medium wave transmitters.
  (*ii*) The reconstruction of the Enugu Hill Top Station including the provision of a modulator for the 10 K W transmitter.
  (*iii*) The replacement of the Outside Broadcasting Unit.
  (*iv*) The provision of studio equipment, Studio Transmitter link and Test equipment.
  (*v*) Provision of monitoring service, teleprinter/telex facilities and an internal telephone switchboard.

(*b*) The reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of the State Television service involving the reactivation of the transmitters at Enugu (Okpatu) and Aba (Ogbor Hill); provision of facilities for outdoor telecasting; provision of a two way micro-wave link between Abakaliki, Enugu, Onitsha and Aba, with necessary equipment and equipment of a new studio.

(*c*) (*i*) The procurement of service workshop tools, equipment and vehicles.
  (*ii*) Completion of buildings and repairs to existing structures.
  (*iii*) Provision of office equipment, recording facilities and TV equipment, for non-technical sections.

General Administration

122. This is not a high priority sector and an attempt has been made to limit allocations to the barest minimum. A total of £4.3 million is allocated to the sector and distributed among the following projects:—

Project No.	*Title of Project*	*Capital Expenditure* 1970-74 (£'000)
90.	Administration of Justice	401
91.	Public Buildings	2,200
92.	Loan to Local Government Bodies	400
93.	Workshops, Yards, Stores	790
94.	Materials Testing Laboratory	50
95.	Rural Development	300
96.	Produce Inspection Service	80
97.	Miscellaneous Investigations	30
	Total ... ... £	4,251

123. Under Project No. 90 (Administration of Justice) it is intended to reconstruct and repair destroyed and damaged office blocks and to re-establish an adequate law library. It is also intended to construct within the Plan period one customary court in each Division of the State. The customary courts are meant to stretch the arms of justice to all the corners of the State particularly as there is a substantial increase in the wave of crime since the end of the civil war.

124. Project No. 91 (Public Buildings) covers the following activities.—

	£
(a) Preliminary Work on multi-storey public buildings (soil tests, materials tests, and preliminary sketches) and completion of the building	302,000
(b) Completion of all outstanding building programmes ...	49,000
(c) Divisional Secretariats	850,000
(d) Staff Quarters for Divisional Officers and Assistant Divisional Officers	279,000
(e) Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of damaged public buildings	600,000
(f) Replacement of furniture in public buildings	100,000
(g) Drawing Equipment for the Building Division of Ministry of Works	20,000

These measures will help to relieve the acute shortage of accommodation in the public sector.

125. Project No. 92 (Loans to Local Government Bodies) involves financial assistance to the various local government bodies to enable them rehabilitate and reconstruct offices, halls, roads, bridges, markets and other purely local projects.

126. Under project No. 93 (Workshops, Yards and Stores) five Ministry of Works Service Workshops located at Aba, Onitsha, Owerri, Abakaliki and Umuahia will be reconstructed and re-equipped. Secondly a new central mechanical and electrical workshop will be established at Enugu. Thirdly five rural maintenance workshops will be established and equipped. These will be located at Nsukka, Awka, Okigwi, Afikpo and Arochuku. Fourthly, Ministry of Works Yards which comprise suitable buildings sited on adequate well fenced premises with facilities for accommodating the various engineering sections of the Ministry will be established at Okigwi, Afikpo, Nsukka, Arochuku, Awka and Orlu. Finally a suitable central store for the Ministry of Works will be constructed at Enugu. The former central store located at Port Harcourt is now outside the State.

127. Financial provisions for the activities detailed above under this project are as follows:—

	£
(a) Rehabilitation of five Ministry of Works Service Workshops	80,000
(b) Establishment of new Central Mechanical and Electrical Workshop	300,000
(c) Establishment of five rural maintenance Workshops ...	150,000
(d) Establishment of Ministry of Works Yards	250,000
(e) Establishment of New Central Store for Ministry of Works	10,000

128. Project No. 94 (Materials Testing Laboratory) entails the reconstruction and re-equipment of the central materials testing laboratory at Enugu and the branch or rural laboratories at Aba, Abakaliki, Onitsha, Owerri and Umuahia. The material laboratories are used for conducting tests to determine the suitability of engineering

materials used for construction as well as to ensure that standards are maintained during construction; testing soils on which bridges are to be constructed with a view to providing useful data to designers, and evaluating the performance of materials and devices under simulated and real conditions of use.

129. Project No. 95 (Rural Development) involves the re-establishment of Rural Works Units, the reconstruction of the Awgu Rural Development Training Centre, and the completion of the Ezikwo Village integration and Resettlement Programme. These services are essential for ensuring the participation of the rural communities in the task of national reconstruction.

130. Project No. 96 (Produce Inspection Services) entails the construction and equipment of a laboratory for testing agricultural produce destined for export. The testing laboratory located at Port Harcourt which served the whole of the former Eastern Region of Nigeria is now outside this State.

131. Under Project No. 97 (Miscellaneous Economic Research and Investigations) it is proposed to finance economic research and investigations necessary for the preparation of the next Development Plan.

CHAPTER VII

FINANCING THE PROGRAMMES

GREAT DIFFICULTY was experienced in the estimation of the financial resources likely to be available for the implementation of the Plan. This is because the first year of the Plan is also the first year of normal operation of the East Central State. Consequently there is no past experience on which resource projections could be firmly based. Broad assumption had to be made to estimate the proportion of the past revenue of the former Eastern Region which could be attributed to the State. These proportions with modifications based on intuition form the basis of the estimate. The financial picture that emerged from the exercise is as follows:—

TABLE 22

RESOURCES PROJECTIONS

(£'m)

	1970–71	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	TOTAL
(*a*) Independent State Revenue ...	5.3	10.3	10.9	11.9	38.4
(*b*) Statutory Share of Federal Revenue	8.7	11.0	13.5	16.7	49.9
(*c*) Total Recurrent Revenue (*a*+*b*)	14.0	21.3	24.4	28.6	88.3
(*d*) Recurrent Expenditure	19.9	20.6	21.4	22.3	84.2
(*e*) Current Surplus (+)/Deficit (—) (*c*—*d*)	—5.9	0.7	3.0	6.3	4.1
(*f*) Contributions from Revenue ...	—5.9	0.7	3.0	6.3	4.1
(*g*) Marketing Board...	—	—	0.3	0.7	1.0
(*h*) Domestic Borrowing (Central Bank)	5.5	6.0	6.5	7.0	25.0
(*i*) Foreign Aid	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5	15.0
(*j*) Reconstruction Surcharge ...	3.3	0.7	—	—	4.0
(*k*) Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5
(*l*) Total Capital Receipts (*f*+ *g* +*h* + *i* + j + *k*)	6.0	11.0	13.9	18.7	49.6
(*m*) Capital Expenditure	11.5	17.3	13.1	8.9	50.8
(*n*) Surplus (+)/Deficit (—) on Capital Account (*l*—*m*)	—5.5	—6.3	0.8	9.8	—1.2

2. The independent revenues of the State comprise the following items:—

(1) Taxes;
(2) Fines and Fees;
(3) Licences;
(4) Earnings and Sales;
(5) Rent on Government Property;
(6) Interests, Repayments and Dividends;
(7) Reimbursements;
(8) Water Supply Undertakings;
(9) Miscellaneous.

By far the most important from the point of view of yield, are the first two items—Taxes and Fines and Fees. These two items account for over 70 per cent. of the yield of independent revenues in 1970–71. The total yield from independent revenues rises from £5.3 million in 1970–71 to £11.9 million in 1973–74. The total for the four years of the Plan is £38.4 million.

3. The greater part of the recurrent revenue of the State is derived from the State's statutory share of federally collected revenue. This accounts for well over 60 per cent. of the total recurrent revenue in 1970–71. These federally collected revenues include the following items:—

(*a*) Mining Rents and Royalties (shared among the Federal Government (5 per cent.), the State of origin (45 per cent.) and the Distributable Pool Account (50 per cent.));

(*b*) General Import Duties (shared between the Federal Government (50 per cent.) and Distributable Pool Account (50 per cent.));

(*c*) General Excise Duties (shared between the Federal Government (50 per cent.) and Distributable Pool Account (50 per cent));

(*d*) Export Duties on Produce, Hides and Skins (retained by the State of origin);

(*e*) Import Duties on Tobacco, Motor Spirit and Diesel Oil (shared among the States in proportion to consumption);

(*f*) Excise Duties on Tobacco, Motor Spirit and Diesel Oil (shared among the States in proportion to consumption).

The East Central State's share of federally collected revenues is estimated at £8.7 million in 1970–71 and rises rapidly to £16.7 million in 1973–74. The total for the Plan period is nearly £50 million. Details of the East Central State's estimated share of federally collected revenues for 1970–71 are as follows:—

	£
Import Duty on Tobacco	49,984
Import Duty on Motor Spirits	264,000
Import Duty on Diesel Oil	3,500
Export Duties	201,260
Excise Duties on Tobacco	556,500
Excise Duty on Motor Spirits	213,590
Excise Duties on Diesel Oil	185,500
Mining Rents and Royalties	1,136,443

	£
Distributable Pool (General Import Revenue)	2,035,000
Distributable Pool (Mining Element)	2,145,172
Distributable Pool (Excise Duties)	1,916,873
Total	£ 8,707,822

When independent and federally collected revenues are taken together, the total recurrent revenue of the State increases appreciably from £14 million in 1970–71 to £28.6 million in 1973–74; giving a total of £88.3 million for the four years of the Plan.

4. On the expenditure side, the East Central State has a very serious recurrent expenditure problem. It might be thought that with the creation of the three States out of the former Eastern Region of Nigeria, recurrent expenditure of the East Central State will be at most in the neighbourhood of 60 per cent. of the recurrent expenditure of the Eastern Region, if population is to serve as the index. But this is not the case for a number of reasons. First, with the disturbances in Nigeria in 1966, many civil servants and corporation officials of East Central State origin serving in other parts of the country, returned to this State and are now in the State's public service. Secondly, a very high proportion of the civil servants and corporation officials of the former Eastern Region are indigenes of the East Central State and therefore the recurrent burden of maintaining the officers of the former Eastern Region Government is not evenly distributed among the three States. The result is that while there is over-establishment in this State's public service, the public services of the two other Eastern States might be short of staff. Thirdly, social services like schools and hospitals and economic infrastructure like roads are much more concentrated in the East Central State than in the other two States and so the cost of maintaining them cannot be evenly distributed among the States. There is also the cost of providing for the new administrative units created for running the affairs of the new State. On account of this, the recurrent expenditure of the East Central State approximates to that of the former Eastern Region before the political crisis. The State's recurrent expenditure in 1970–71 is estimated at £19.9 million and rises by approximately 4 per cent. per annum to £22.3 million in 1973–74. The total for the four years of the Plan is £84.2 million.

5. These estimates do not take account of the public debt burden of the State. The total public debt of the former Eastern Region of Nigeria is estimated at £20.86 million. This liability is regarded as the joint responsibility of the three Eastern States; and in accordance with the recently agreed formula for sharing the assets and liabilities of the former Eastern Region of Nigeria it would be assumed that 51 per cent. of this debt burden would be borne by the East Central State.

6. When the recurrent expenditure figures are taken along with the revenue there emerges a deficit of £5.9 million in 1970–71. This deficit converts into a small surplus of £0.7 million in the second year of the Plan. The budget surplus continues to grow in the remaining Plan period. The total recurrent budget surplus during the Plan is £4.1 million.

7. The probability of a small budget surplus over the Plan period has to be viewed with caution. It is a function of several variables. On the revenue side, it is contingent on the present school population being maintained even when the payment of school fees is rigorously enforced. A vast improvement in tax collection in terms both of assessment

and net tax realized is assumed. Rates, too, have to come in promptly and in full. On the expenditure side, there has to be substantial reduction in the cost of social services, especially education, and in the public service bill. If these measures are not carried through effectively and quickly, the projected small budget surplus during the Plan period may well be transformed into a sizable budget deficit.

8. Normally, the recurrent budget surplus is a true means of financing the capital programme. But the picture painted above shows that very little is available from the current account to finance the development plan. This is a very serious situation indeed. In financing the capital programme therefore, the State has to depend almost entirely on other sources. The first in the list is the Marketing Board. In the past, the Marketing Board had contributed substantially to the finance of development from the surplus on its operations. But the East Central State Marketing Board is still trying to find its feet. It has to get a suitable office and arrange for the purchase, grading and bulking of produce. At the moment, it has no office of its own since the former office of the Marketing Board is situated at Port Harcourt. Secondly there are no adequate facilities for the testing of produce since the laboratory in use in the former Eastern Region is situated at Port Harcourt. Thirdly, there are no drums or other containers in the State for the storage of palm oil which is the main produce item to be purchased by the Board. There is also the important point that the price of palm oil in the world market is presently at a low level. Consequently not much is expected from the Board. It is, however, estimated that £1 million will be realized from this source during the Plan period.

9. The bulk of the finance for implementing the programme is expected to come from Domestic Borrowing from the Central Bank. The Federal Government floats the development stock and distributes the amount realized among the Governments of the Federation. In view of the magnitude of reconstruction work in the State and the paucity of local resources, it is expected that a large proportion of the total proceeds will accrue to this State. The estimated receipts from this source amount to £25 million.

10. Foreign aid is also expected to contribute substantially to the finance of the Plan. Many governments have already expressed readiness to help in the post-war reconstruction of the State. It is expected that £15 million, slightly more than 30 per cent. of the programme, will be financed from foreign sources. In this connection, since this is mainly a reconstruction programme, it is firmly hoped that the bulk of external aid will be in the form of grants and soft loans. It is also expected that donors will relax their conventional requirements and also deviate a little from their traditional project assistance to the more flexible programme support. In view of the special circumstances of the East Central State resulting from the ravages of the civil war, donors will be requested to agree to finance a certain proportion of the total programme and allow the State Government to allocate the funds to programmes and projects in accordance with established priorities. It is expected that by so doing, the co-efficient of utilization of external aid will be maximized.

11. Finally, as evidence of the determination of the State to effect a rapid reactivation of the economy, it has been decided that all people who are paid from the public funds of the State should surrender 25 per cent. of their salaries to the State as a compulsory surcharge for one year in the first instance. This obligation started from June 1970. It is also expected that an additional £.5 million will be realized from miscellaneous sources.

12. The total capital receipts over the Plan period therefore amount to £49.6 million. When compared with the projected capital expenditure of £50.8 million, there develops an uncovered gap of £1.2 million. This gap is made up of a total surplus of £10.6 million in 1972-73 and 1973-74 and a total deficit of £11.8 million in 1970-71 and 1971-72.

13. The most serious problem in the financial picture painted above is the assumed realization of a total of £40 million from domestic borrowing and foreign aid as indicated in items (*h*) and (*i*) of Table 22. If this expectation is not realized, the prospects of implementing the projects listed in the Plan could be poor. It is expected that in view of the special circumstances of the East Central State, the Federal Government would take responsibility not only for financing the deficit on current account shown against 1970-71 but also for assuring this State that the receipts from these two sources will be forthcoming. What is required is a temporary accommodation to enable the State stand on its feet again. There is hope that when the reconstruction work in the State is over and the existing facilities are restored, the viability of the State is not in doubt.

14. In the meantime, the State is very seriously investigating new sources of revenue, and ways of eliminating waste in the social services and over-establishment in the public service. It is expected that at the end of the exercise, it will be possible to effect a substantial increase in revenue and reduction on current expenditure. This will help to increase available resources, reduce the gap on current account and cover the outstanding gap of £1.2 million on capital account.

15. The hopeful expectations indicated above are, however, predicated on four main assumptions:—

(*a*) that the agricultural support programme planned through the rehabilitation schemes will proceed as envisaged;

(*b*) that small scale businesses will be reactivated at the earliest possible time;

(*c*) that the programme of reactivating the industrial sector generally is pursued with the utmost vigour and determination;

(*d*) that the currency in circulation in the State is increased.

16. Items (*a*), (*b*) and (*d*) above are presently being actively discussed with the respective Federal Government authorities, and it is hoped that the discussions will yield good results. But it is essential that these discussions are not protracted, and that actions deriving from them are taken promptly. As regards item (*c*) there are strong indications that medium-scale and large-scale industries are as anxious as the Government to reactivate their enterprises. As a matter of fact, some have already re-started their business while others have gone very far in their efforts to resume activities. The resumption of electricity supply from Oji River and Afam Stations and further supply from Kainji Dam early in 1971 as promised by the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria will go a long way indeed to realize the expectations of industries as well as of the State Government.

CHAPTER VIII

EMPLOYMENT AND MANPOWER

No precise information is at present available regarding the employment situation in the State. A comprehensive labour force sample survey was undertaken in the former Eastern Region of Nigeria in 1965–66 but the results have not yet been published by the National Manpower Board. Furthermore, information on registered applicants periodically published by the Federal Ministry of Labour is not very useful since only a very small number of job seekers make use of the employment exchange. The East Central State Government is presently undertaking a comprehensive survey and registration of unemployed persons in the State and the result will give a reliable picture of the unemployment problem facing the State. In the meantime, only very crude estimates can be made.

2. Three components of total unemployment can be distinguished:—

(*a*) the number of persons who were unemployed before the war adjusted to take account of the increase in population;

(*b*) those in paid employment before the war who have not yet been re-absorbed by their establishments;

(*c*) those in self employment before the war but have not gone back to their occupations or taken up other jobs.

The number of persons in each component will be estimated in the following paragraphs making use of the 1963 Nigeria census data and informed judgment.

3. The relevant data obtained from the 1963 census are as follows:—

Total population of Eastern Nigeria	12.4 million.
Active population (15 years and over)	6.7 million.
Labour Force	3.9 million.
Total Employment	3.7 million.
Unemployed...	.2 million.
Unemployed as per cent. of total population	1.6 per cent.
Unemployed as per cent. of active population	3.0 per cent.
Unemployed as per cent. of Labour Force	5.1 per cent.

The above data show that of the total Eastern Region population of 12.4 million in 1963, roughly fifty per cent. or 6.7 million were in the active population group which includes those aged fifteen years and over. When necessary adjustments are made to take account of such elements as children at school, displaced persons, very old men and housewives wholly involved in domestic work, we are left with a labour force of 3.9 million which is only fifty eight per cent. of the active population. Total employment in the Region was estimated at 3.7 million. This means that .2 million people were unemployed. This is 1.6 per cent. of the total population of 12.4 million. If we apply this proportion to the estimated population of the East Central State in 1970 and make estimates to cover those who were in paid and self employment before the war but have not yet been reinstated, we shall get a crude estimate of the total number of all unemployed persons in the East Central State.

4. The population of the East Central State in 1963 was estimated at 7.2 million. Assuming a growth rate of 2.6 per cent. per year, the population in 1966 would amount to 7.8 million. During this year, about 1.8 million persons of Eastern Nigerian origin formerly resident in other parts of the country returned to the Region on account of the political crisis. It is estimated that of this number, 1.6 million were indigenes of the East Central State. This brings the total population including returnees to 9.4 million in 1966. If we apply the assumed growth rate of 2.6 per cent. per annum to this figure we shall get a total population of 10.4 million in 1970. When allowance is made for an assumed casualty of .4 million to cover deaths resulting from the war and those returnees that have gone back to their pre-war places of residence, the present population will stand at about 10 million.

5. If we now apply the 1963 ratio of unemployed to total population to the estimated population figure of ten million, we shall get an estimated unemployment figure of 160,000 for 1970. This forms the first component of total unemployment figure. To this figure must be added the number of those people in paid employment before the war who have not been reabsorbed by their establishments and those in self employment before the war who have neither gone back to their old occupations nor taken up new jobs.

6. A survey conducted in 1967 showed that the total number of persons in paid employment in the Eastern Region in establishments employing ten or more persons was 527,000. The distribution is given in Table 23 below.

TABLE 23

DISTRIBUTION OF PAID EMPLOYMENT BY SECTORS IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING TEN OR MORE PERSONS

Agriculture and Forestry, etc.	176,872
Mining and Quarring	30,452
Manufacturing and Processing	30,628
Building and Construction	48,815
Electricity, Gas, etc.	3,867
Trade and Commerce	17,728
Transport, Storage, etc.	59,435
Services	159,491
TOTAL	527,288

As this figure represented only a 70 per cent. response, the total employment in such establishments was estimated at 810,000. Establishments employing less than ten persons were estimated to account for 30 per cent. of total paid employment. Total paid employment in all the establishments therefore amounted to about 1.2 million. This gives a figure of 720,000 persons of East Central State in paid employment before the war. It has been estimated that not more than 40 per cent. or 288,000 of these have been reabsorbed in their jobs. When this is added to the first component of 160,000, we have a total unemployment figure of about 600,000 in the State.

7. Finally, we come to the third component of total unemployment, that is self-employed persons before the war who have not been rehabilitated. The 1963 census

gives the proportion of total employment in Eastern Nigeria (3.7 million) to total population (12.4 million) as 30 per cent. If this ratio is applied to the population of the East Central State in 1966 (9.4 million), we get a total employment of 2.8 million before the war. If we deduct the 720,000 estimated to be in paid employment, we are left with a balance of 2.1 million in self employment. If we then make reasonable assumption that 10 per cent. of these self-employed people have, because of financial and other difficulties, not taken up their occupations or become otherwise employed, we shall have a figure of 200,000. When added to the 600,000 unemployed already estimated, we have a total unemployment figure of 800,000. Casual observers in fact estimate that the number of unemployed persons is higher than this and might approach the one million mark. The unemployment problem in the State is therefore quite serious. It is the primary objective of the State Government to create employment opportunities in order to reduce the extent of unemployment.

8. In solving this problem, priority is being given to the re-deployment of the second category of employees, that is those that were in employment before the civil war both in the private and public sectors of the economy. In the public sector, efforts are being made to reactivate such Government Agencies like the former Eastern Nigeria Development Corporation—now redesignated East Central State Agricultural Development Corporation—where thousands of workers have still not been deployed. Secondly, a substantial provision has been made in the Plan to reactivate the industries in which the Government has ownership interest. Thirdly, the Federal Government has been approached to speed up the reabsorption of such employees of Federal Government institutions like the Coal Corporation, the Nigeria Railway Corporation, the Police, the Nigeria Airways, etc. The employees of these institutions form a considerable part of the unemployed manpower in the State. The reabsorption exercise, in this regard, has proceeded in an unimpressive scale in the last few months. Finally, the reconstruction of roads, bridges, Government buildings, schools, hospitals and other public facilities in the State will facilitate absorption of thousands of non-established labour.

9. In the private sector steps are being taken to reactivate many industrial establishments which closed down as a result of the civil war. There is a Loan Scheme for small industries which is aimed at getting these industries back to their pre-war level of operation. As stated above, these small scale industries account for about 30 per cent. of the total paid employment in the State. Their rehabilitation therefore means the reabsorption of a substantial proportion of the unemployed. Provision has also been made for assistance to bigger industrial establishments. Furthermore, the restoration of the economic infrastructure such as electricity and communication facilities will go a long way to easing some of the major problems of the large industrial establishments in the private sector.

10. Turning to the first component of the unemployed, the key to the solution of their problem is in ensuring a rapid rate of growth for the economy. The reconstruction of facilities damaged by the war to which the present Plan accords a high priority is aimed at putting the economy back on the path of rapid growth. As the economy grows, employment opportunities will be created, and the magnitude of the unemployment problem will surely diminish. This will, however, take some time. In the meantime, provisions made in the Plan will surely create new job opportunities for the unemployed. In particular, it is Government policy to encourage the establishment of new industries in the State which are aimed at, among other things, the creation of

more job opportunities. The sum of £3.05 million has been allocated to enable Government participate, where necessary, in the establishment of these industries. Furthermore, such plan projects as road reconstruction for which over £5 million is allocated are expected to provide new employment opportunities for a large number of persons. Finally, the unemployed are being encouraged to seek employment in other parts of the country. In this respect, consultations have been held with other State Governments with a view to their absorbing trained manpower from the East Central State. The absorption has commenced though the rate is still low.

11. Lastly, there are the self-employed before the war who have not been able to get back to their occupations due mainly to financial difficulties. Provisions have been made in the Plan to take care of this category of the unemployed. In the Agricultural Sector, the various tree crops rehabilitation and improvement schemes which involve incentive payments to farmers participating in the scheme are aimed at putting back the farmers to work. The same prospect applies to such projects as food crops development which involves the multiplication and distribution of planting materials, fertilizer promotion, agricultural credits and other extension services. There is also a scheme for the rehabilitation of fishermen who lost all their fishing gear during the war. In the Trade and Industry Sector, provision is made for loan assistance to various classes of traders and businessmen including Co-operative Societies. In this way it is expected to put back to work thousands of self-employed people who if not rehabilitated, will add to the already disturbing number of unemployed people.

12. Though the problem of unemployment cannot disappear over night, it is expected that by the end of the Plan period, there will be a marked improvement in the situation.

13. In spite of the disturbing unemployment problem outlined above, the State has not lost sight of the importance of the development of high level and intermediate manpower. The efficient execution of public works programmes is very much dependent on proper designing and supervision of projects by various categories of technical staff.

14. During the period immediately preceding the civil war, the stock of high level and intermediate manpower available to the former Eastern Region grew considerably, thus increasing the executive capacity of the Region. This is illustrated by the following table which shows the staff position of two major executive Ministries (Agriculture and Works) in 1961–62 and 1966–67.

TABLE 24

STAFF POSITION OF THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND WORKS IN EASTERN NIGERIA

Category of Staff	1961–62	1966–67
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE		
Agricultural Officers	24	117
Agricultural Superintendents	77	203
Agricultural Assistants	291	884
Total	392	1,204

Ministry of Works		
Engineers (including Architects)	75	173
Supporting Staff	344	658
Total	419	831

15. The growth of high level manpower in Eastern Nigeria is also illustrated by an estimate made in 1967 of the probable increase in the output of various categories of graduates by 1969–70. The relevant figures are given in Table 25.

TABLE 25

Estimated Output of Graduates in Eastern Nigeria, 1966–67 and 1969–70

Field of Study	1966–67 *Output*	1969–70 *Output*
Agriculture	25	108
Architecture and Town Planning	7	34
Civil Engineering	35	130
Mechanical Engineering	10	62
Electrical Engineering	12	75
Other Engineering Graduates	44	122
Medicine	28	203
Science	68	198
Total	229	932

16. Though the figures in Tables 24 and 25 refer to the former Eastern Region, it is clear that most of the personnel referred to are of East Central State origin. This is not only because the population of East Central State is about 60 per cent. of the population of the Eastern Region but more important because of the marked eagerness and thirst of the people of East Central State for education. It can therefore be conveniently assumed that far more than 60 per cent. of the personnel referred to are of East Central State origin.

17. During the present Plan period, Government will continue to lay emphasis on the development of higher level and intermediate manpower. For this purpose, over half a million pounds has been provided for technical education and about £1.3 million for the University of Nigeria. A substantial allocation has also been made for the reconstruction of secondary schools which supply the raw material for the development of high level manpower. Provision will also be made in the Government recurrent budgets for scholarships to qualified individuals. In the award of these scholarships, emphasis will be placed on technical education. Finally, maximum use will be made of the various technical assistance offers to increase the stock of high level manpower in the State.

18. With all these measures, it is hoped that the stock of manpower in the State will continue to increase, and the areas of specialization proliferate. This will, in various ways, facilitate the rapid economic development of the State.

CHAPTER IX

PLANNING MACHINERY AND CONTROL MECHANISM

Plan Formulation

PLANNING IN THE EAST CENTRAL STATE is a decentralized process. All Government Ministries, Corporations, Agencies and Rural and Urban communities participated in the preparation of the present Plan. The general objectives and priorities of the National Development Plan, of which the State Plan is an integral part, were transmitted by the State Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction to the various Ministries and other Government Agencies who were asked to review their areas of responsibility and submit projects and programmes against the background of the stated objectives. The result was a large number of projects covering all sectors of the economy. These were transmitted back to the Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction for processing. Projects submitted were estimated to cost well over £200 million.

2. The projects were evaluated by planning officials responsible for the various sector programmes. A number of meetings and consultations were held with the sponsoring Ministries at which the projects were re-examined and various details ironed out. In the light of searching questions from the Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction and the financial resources likely to be available, some projects were eliminated altogether and others modified. Such modifications usually led to reduced financial allocations. In the end a programme of £70 million was fashioned out.

3. This programme was then taken to Lagos for discussions with officials of the then Economic Planning Unit of the Federal Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction which has responsibility for the preparation of the National Plan. During these discussions more light was thrown on the national objectives and priorities and the financial resources likely to accrue to the State over the Plan period. In the end the size of the Plan was reduced to £50.804 million.

4. This led to further discussions with the Executive Ministries to apprise them of changes in the scope of their programmes. In the end the programme was submitted to the State Executive Council for approval.

5. Mention may be made of some aspects of the process of plan formulation which are considered important. The first refers to the rural areas. To ensure that the requirements of the rural areas are not neglected, the various Divisional Officers were brought into the planning process. After consultations with the rural authorities, lists of projects considered important from the communities point of view were prepared by the Divisional Officers. Those projects that fell within the area of responsibilities of existing Ministries were referred to those Ministries for integration in their sectoral programmes for the State. This applies for instance to such projects as roads, water supply schemes, health centres, educational institutions, etc., which had to be referred to the Ministries of Works, Health and Education. Purely local projects not falling within the area of responsibility of Government Ministries like markets, local dispensaries and maternity homes, village roads, etc., were transmitted to the Ministry of Economic

Development and Reconstruction by the Divisional Administration Department of the Cabinet Office which has overall responsibility for Local Government matters. These local projects were evaluated and appropriate provision for the approved ones was made in the Plan by way of loans to Local Government authorities. Nearly £½ million is provided in the Plan for this purpose. In this way it is ensured that the needs of rural communities are as far as possible taken care of in the Plan.

6. The second is connected with the organization of the Planning Ministry. To develop expertise, different officials have been assigned responsibility for different sectors of the economy. These officials maintain constant touch with the Executive Ministries during the formulation stage of the Plan to ensure that relevant questions are asked and required forms completed as directed. These informal consultations have generated very close co-operation between the Planning Ministry and the Executive Ministries.

7. The third feature relates to the Executive Ministries themselves. To make them development orientated, the Ministry of Economic Development has encouraged the establishment of planning and statistical units in the Executive Ministries. Such units have been set up in the Ministries of Agriculture, Trade and Industry and Education. It is these units that are mainly responsible for the preparation of projects within the Ministries before transmission to the Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction. These units also maintain constant contact with appropriate officials in the Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction. The establishment of Planning Units in the Executive Ministries has been found very useful and it is expected that the number of such units will be increased, and more Ministries and Government Agencies covered.

Plan Implementation: Role of Executive Ministries

8. Plan implementation is an essential part of the Development Planning Process. A good plan if improperly implemented may be more wasteful of resources than the absence of a plan. The Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction is not an Executive Ministry as such. The primary responsibility for the execution of the Plan rests with other Government Ministries particularly the Ministry of Works and the Ministry of Agriculture. The Ministry of Works is responsible for the designing and actual execution of various construction works such as roads and bridges, water supply undertakings and buildings including those required for projects sponsored by other Ministries. The Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for the large number of agricultural projects included in the Plan covering tree crops, food crops, live-stock, fisheries and forestry. Though other Ministries have important roles to play, the success of the Plan would depend largely on the efforts of these two Ministries.

9. There are also specialized statutory bodies which will play significant roles in the execution of the Plan. Such bodies include the Agricultural Development Corporation with a programme of nearly £4.5 million, the Fund for Agricultural, Commercial and Industrial Development (FACID) which will operate various loan schemes for agricultural and industrial development, the East Central State Marketing Board, the Housing Development Authority, the East Central State Broadcasting Corporation, the

Sports Commission and the Library Board. All these Government agencies have an important role to play in the disbursement of funds under the Plan. Each of these agencies is broadly under a Government Ministry which has responsibility to the Government for the operations of the agency.

10. The Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction will keep constant touch with all Government Ministries and agencies to ensure that Plan priorities are maintained and that the Plan is being implemented according to schedule.

Annual Plans and Capital Budgets

11. The main instrument for implementing a medium-term plan of the type formulated, is the annual plan which is subsequently translated for operational purposes into the annual capital budget. This is the operational phase of the medium-term plan. The Plan as formulated is more or less a statement of intentions which authorizes no expenditure as such. But each year the operational phase of the Plan is prepared as an annual plan and translated into the annual capital budget which when approved virtually authorizes Ministries and executive agencies to commit government funds during the year. The projects and programmes included in this annual exercise will depend on the most recent developments in the economy which may alter priority ratings and available resources which may differ substantially from the Plan projections.

12. It is not intended to draw any rigid distinction between the annual plan and the annual capital budget since the latter merely gives legislative sanction to the former. Both exercises will be combined into one operation under the aegis of the Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction and the Ministry of Finance. It is therefore intended to set up a Capital Budget Committee under the chairmanship of the Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction at which the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Works will be represented. At the instance of the Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction, details of capital involvements during the year will be submitted to this Ministry with copies to the Ministries of Finance and Works. At the meeting of the Capital Budget Committee, these submissions will be examined in conjunction with the relevant Ministries with a view to making financial allocations to plan projects. The details of the approved allocations will then be used by the Ministry of Finance for preparing the capital budget.

13. Experience has shown that this exercise should be under the firm control of the Planning Ministry. First of all it places the Planning Ministry in an effective position to ensure that the plan priorities are maintained. It is clear that the Planning Ministry is responsible for the maintenance of the objectives and priorities of the Plan. But in actual fact it cannot effectively do so if final responsibility for the allocation of funds to capital projects rests with another Ministry. More often than not the resources available are found to fall short of plan projections. In such a situation, the maintenance of the balance of the plan postulates that essential projects from the development point of view be given priority in the allocation of limited funds. In order to do this the Planning Ministry shall have final responsibility at the official level for allocating capital funds to projects. This does not in any way preclude close co-operation between the Ministry of Economic Development and the Ministry of Finance to which the approved allocations will be transmitted for the preparation of the budget document.

14. Secondly this control will enable the Ministry of Economic Development to guard against the allocation of resources to non-plan projects. If a new project is considered necessary, there are approved procedures for getting it incorporated in the Plan. And until this has been done no fund shall be allocated to the project. The control of allocation of capital funds by the Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction will therefore be an effective check against the introduction of projects through the back door.

Release of Funds and Virement

15. Mere appropriation of funds or inclusion of projects in the capital estimates is not sufficient authorization to incur expenditure. The necessary funds must first be released by warrant before expenditure can be appropriately incurred. It is part of the plan control mechanism to ensure that expenditures are matched with capital receipts and that funds are released only when projects have been fully prepared and ready for implementation. Warrants for the release of funds would be issued periodically as and when necessary.

16. To ensure effective control of plan implementation by the Planning Ministry, funds would be released for projects only on the advice of the Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction. Whenever it becomes necessary for the executive Ministry to request for the release of fund for the implementation of a project, that Ministry will submit a formal application to the Ministry of Finance with a copy to the Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction. The Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction will promptly send its views on the subject to the Ministry of Finance with a copy to the applicant Ministry. Only when the application is approved by the Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction shall the Ministry of Finance release any available funds. This procedure will again help the planning Ministry to maintain approved priorities and keep the balance of the Plan.

17. Where an additional provision is sought for a project by way of virement, a formal application should be submitted to the Ministry of Finance with a copy to the Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction. Only when approval is given by the Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction shall the virement be allowed. Virements affect the costs of projects and it is only sensible that such costs cannot be altered without the approval of the Planning Ministry which is responsible for the formulation of the Plan. Virement from one head of the Estimates to another Head will not be authorized. If such a virement request is approved, it will result in the distortion of plan sectoral priorities and targets. However, virement from one sub-head to another sub-head within the same Head of Estimates is permissible.

Changes in Projects

18. The Plan is not a rigid document. Occasionally need may arise to alter the scope of a project in the light of certain circumstances which were not foreseen when the Plan was being formulated. Such changes usually result in increased financial requirements for the implementation of the project. Any such proposed changes must first be cleared with the Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction and the Ministry of Finance before they are submitted to the Executive Council for consideration.

Introduction of New Projects

19. If it becomes necessary to introduce a new project into the plan, the sponsoring Ministry must produce full particulars of the project to the Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction for appraisal. In many cases, this will be followed by formal and informal consultations between the two Ministries to iron out details. If the project is eventually considered a prospective candidate for inclusion in the Plan, the applicant Ministry will be encouraged to submit a relevant memorandum on it to the Executive Council.

External Finance

20. External finance is the responsibility of the Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction. The plan assumption is that about 30 per cent. of the programme would be financed from foreign aid. In this connection, a shopping list will be prepared and widely distributed through the Federal Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction to prospective donors. Executive Ministries will therefore be required to submit to the Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction, full details of projects for which external financial assistance is required so that they will be incorporated in the shopping list. The Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction will make necessary contact to ensure that the projects are picked up. Funds will normally not be released for the implementation of projects which are likely to attract foreign aid until all avenues for the procurement of foreign aid have been fully explored.

Technical Assistance

21. The co-ordination of technical assistance for the implementation of plan projects is the responsibility of the Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction. All requests for technical assistance should therefore be submitted promptly to that Ministry for processing and onward transmission to the Federal Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction. Funds will not normally be released for a project whose implementation depends on the availability of foreign technical assistance until the required assistance has been received.

Progress Reports and Plan Review

22. At six monthly intervals every Executive Ministry must submit to the Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction a detailed progress report on the implementation of projects sponsored by it. This will show the amount of money spent so far and what has been physically accomplished. It will also show the balance of work to be done and main difficulties, if any, hampering the implementation of the project. This report will be processed by the Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction and will form the basis of a comprehensive progress report on the plan to be prepared by the Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction for submission to the Executive Council.

23. It is possible that development during the life of the Plan may make it necessary for the Plan to be reviewed. Such a general review could be postulated by an extreme shortage of resources or changes in national priorities. In such a situation the whole plan will need to be re-examined with a view to fashioning out a revised plan more in

consonance with the existing situation. Such an exercise is the responsibility of the Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction. But appropriate consultations will be held with all Ministries before the Plan is revised.

Executive Council Memoranda

24. The acceptance of additional commitments by Government usually results from memoranda submitted to the Executive Council by executing Ministries. Such commitments no doubt affect the resources available for implementing plan projects and therefore have plan implications. To ensure that the success of the Plan is not jeopardized by such *ad hoc* submissions, it is essential that the Planning Ministry be brought into the picture whenever a Ministry proposes to take to Council a memorandum that has financial, planning or economic implications. All such memoranda shall therefore first be passed to the Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction for evaluation and comments before going to Council. Equally important, copies of council conclusion on them shall also be sent to the Planning Ministry.

General Supervision

25. The staff of the Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction will maintain a general supervision of all projects being implemented under the Plan. Groups of officers from the Ministry will from time to time visit project sites to ascertain the progress being made and difficulties encountered. Such on-the-spot visit will in a large way help the Planning Officials to appreciate the practical problems of implementation and to render assistance where necessary.

Conclusion

26. Plan discipline is essential for the success of any development plan. It is therefore absolutely necessary that the Planning Ministry should be given all necessary co-operation to facilitate the maintenance of order in the process of plan implementation.

APPENDIX I

PHASED SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

(£'000)

No.	Sector	Capital Expenditure 1970–71	Capital Expenditure 1971–72	Capital Expenditure 1972–73	Capital Expenditure 1973–74	Total Captal Expenditure 1970–74	Per cent. of Total
		£	£	£	£	£	£
1.	Primary Production	2,763	3,267	3,324	3,285	12,639	24.9
2.	Trade and Industry	1,725	3,145	1,875	505	7,250	14.3
3.	Transport	1,000	1,500	1,500	1,001	5,001	9.8
4.	Water Supplies	813	1,512	1,000	88	3,413	6.7
5.	Education	1,818	2,986	2,117	1,079	8,000	15.7
6.	Health	1,317	2,835	1,608	1,240	7,000	13.8
7.	Town and Country Planning	295	565	445	445	1,750	3.4
8.	Social Welfare..	160	170	120	50	500	1.0
9.	Information	565	210	165	60	1,000	2.0
10.	General Administration	1,045	1,115	930	1,161	4,251	8.4
	Total .. .. £	11,501	17,305	13,084	8,914	50,804	100.0

LIST OF PROJECTS AND PHASED EXPENDITURE

(£'000)

Project No.	Title	Capital Expenditure 1970–71	Capital Expenditure 1971–72	Capital Expenditure 1972–73	Capital Expenditure 1973–74	Total Capital Expenditure 1970–74
		£	£	£	£	£
	PRIMARY PRODUCTION					
1.	Rubber Planting Scheme	20	25	25	30	100
2.	Oil Palm Rehabilitation Scheme	151	201	200	248	800
3.	Cocoa Improvement Scheme	20	22	29	29	100
4.	Farm Settlements	200	250	250	300	1,000
5.	A.D.C. Tree Crops Schemes	600	720	760	546	2,626
6.	Food Crop Development	109	124	125	142	500
7.	A.D.C. Food Crops Schemes	450	454	452	518	1,874
8.	Umudike Agricultural Research and Training	100	100	150	150	500
9.	Akwete Rubber Research Station	20	27	24	29	100
10.	Horticultural Development	10	15	15	10	50
11.	Agricultural Extension	35	55	37	23	150
12.	Poultry Centres and Hatchery Units	60	81	72	87	300
13.	Grain Storage, Feed Production and Distribution	60	72	80	88	300
14.	Live-stock Development	60	72	80	88	300
15.	Veterinary Field Services	40	40	30	10	120
16.	Hides and Skins and Pilot Tannery	20	30	30	20	100
17.	Veterinary Training	10	15	15	10	50
18.	Veterinary Research and Vaccine Production	40	60	60	70	230
19.	Animal and Animal Product Inspection	40	60	60	40	200
20.	Establishment of Direct Production Fish Farm	20	16	20	7	63
21.	Development of Fish Ponds in the Private Sector	4	2	2	2	10
22.	Fish Fry Production	11	12	3	1	27
23.	Investigation and Improvement of Fish Production Methods	9	8	6	2	25
24.	Rehabilitation of Fishermen	20	5	—	—	25
25.	Wild Life and Zoo Management	35	55	37	23	150

APPENDIX II — continued

LIST OF PROJECTS AND PHASED EXPENDITURE — *continued*

(£'000)

Project No.	Title	Capital Expenditure 1970–71	Capital Expenditure 1971–72	Capital Expenditure 1972–73	Capital Expenditure 1973–74	Total Capital Expenditure 1970–74
		£	£	£	£	£
	PRIMARY PRODUCTION — *continued*					
26.	Forest Reserve Acquisition	10	15	15	10	50
27.	Forest Exploitation	20	30	30	20	100
28.	Forest Regeneration	115	110	100	125	450
29.	Forest Research	10	15	15	10	50
30.	Minor Irrigation	69	76	74	81	300
31.	Agricultural Engineering and Mechanization	49	49	50	52	200
32.	Fertilizer Promotion Programme	80	108	96	116	400
33.	Supervized Agricultural Credit	209	209	290	292	1,000
34.	Soil Conservation	8	36	10	46	100
35.	Agro-meteorological Services	9	25	16	—	50
36.	Soil and Land Use Survey	40	73	66	60	239
	Total, Primary Production £	2,763	3,267	3,324	3,285	12,639
	TRADE AND INDUSTRY					
37.	Industrial Layouts and Estates	50	250	200	—	500
38.	Rehabilitation of Existing Industries	500	1,000	500	120	2,120
39.	Industrial Investigations and Investments (New Industries)	500	1,200	1,050	300	3,050
40.	Small Industries Loans Schemes	100	120	50	30	300
41.	Trade Development	50	50	50	30	180
42.	Loans to Marketing Board	500	500	—	—	1,000
43.	Assistance to Co-operative Societies	25	25	25	25	100
	Total, Trade and Industry £	1,725	3,145	1,875	505	7,250

APPENDIX II — continued

LIST OF PROJECTS AND PHASED EXPENDITURE — *continued*

(£'000)

Project No.	Title	Capital Expenditure 1970–71	Capital Expenditure 1971–72	Capital Expenditure 1972–73	Capital Expenditure 1973–74	Total Capital Expenditure 1970–74
		£	£	£	£	£
	TRANSPORT					
44.	Roads and Bridges	1,000	1,500	1,500	1,001	5,001
	WATER SUPPLIES					
45.	Completion of Existing Rural Water Supply Schemes	500	1,412	1,000	88	3,000
46.	Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Water Supply Establishments	200	75	—	—	275
47.	Urban Water Undertakings	100	25	—	—	125
48.	Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory for Water Examination	13	—	—	—	13
	Total, Water Supplies £	813	1,512	1,000	88	3,413
	EDUCATION					
49.	In-service Training Scheme	10	5	—	—	15
50.	Modern Aids to Education Centre	40	25	—	—	65
51.	Education Services Programme	20	430	—	—	450
52.	Reconstruction and Re-equipment of Primary Schools	500	511	300	200	1,511
53.	Reconstruction and Re-equipment of Secondary Schools	500	1,000	1,217	500	3,217
54.	Reconstruction and Re-equipment of Teacher Training Colleges	200	—	100	100	400
55.	Rural Education Centre	18	—	—	—	18
56.	Technical Education	100	300	100	100	600
57.	Special Education	30	15	—	—	45
58.	University of Nigeria	300	500	300	179	1,279
59.	Institute of Administration	100	200	100	—	400
	Total, Education £	1,818	2,986	2,117	1,079	8,000

APPENDIX II — continued

LIST OF PROJECTS AND PHASED EXPENDITURE — *continued*

(£'000)

Project No.	Title	Capital Expenditure 1970–71	Capital Expenditure 1971–72	Capital Expenditure 1972–73	Capital Expenditure 1973–74	Total Capital Expenditure 1970–74
		£	£	£	£	£
	HEALTH					
60.	Hospitals	650	1,500	900	725	3,775
61.	Reconstruction and Re-equipment of Dental Clinics	50	87	—	—	137
62.	Medical Training	50	97	—	—	147
63.	Malaria Eradication	50	100	100	71	321
64.	Health Centres, Maternity and Child Health Service	80	120	100	89	389
65.	Reconstruction and Re-equipment of Health Office and Laboratory	70	130	100	69	369
66.	Health Education of the Public	50	42	—	—	92
67.	Epidemiological Control	40	75	55	50	220
68.	Tuberculosis Control	30	40	42	—	112
69.	Leprosy Services	100	500	300	236	1,136
70.	School Health	32	15	11	—	58
71.	Health Training	55	29	—	—	84
72.	Pharmaceutical Stores	60	100	—	—	160
	Total, Health £	1,317	2,835	1,608	1,240	7,000

LIST OF PROJECTS AND PHASED EXPENDITURE — *continued*

(£'000)

Project No.	Title		Capital Expenditure 1970–71	Capital Expenditure 1971–72	Capital Expenditure 1972–73	Capital Expenditure 1973–74	*Total Capital Expenditure 1970–74
			£	£	£	£	£
	TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING						
73.	Housing Development Authority		100	50	—	—	150
74.	Photogrammetry and Map Production		50	300	50	—	400
75.	Survey School		35	35	15	15	100
76.	Rehabilitation of Planning Authorities		10	30	30	30	100
77.	Development of Existing State Lands		100	100	150	150	500
78.	Land Acquisition and Development		—	50	200	250	500
	Total, Town and Country Planning	£	295	565	445	445	1,750
	SOCIAL WELFARE						
79.	Fire Services		50	50	50	50	200
80.	East Central State Library Board		40	50	60	—	150
81.	Sports Commission		20	30	10	—	60
82.	Remand Homes		5	15	—	—	20
83.	Orphanages		15	5	—	—	20
84.	Reconstruction and Re-equipment of Boys' Approved School		30	20	—	—	50
	Total, Social Welfare	£	160	170	120	50	500

APPENDIX II — continued

LIST OF PROJECTS AND PHASED EXPENDITURE — continued

(£'000)

Project No.	Title		Capital Expenditure 1970–71	Capital Expenditure 1971–72	Capital Expenditure 1972–73	Capital Expenditure 1973–74	Total Capital Expenditure 1970–74
			£	£	£	£	£
	INFORMATION						
85.	Publicity		25	35	—	—	60
86.	Film Unit		25	50	45	30	150
87.	Reconstruction and Re-equipment of Government Printing Press		25	25	—	—	50
88.	Information Services (Reveille Printing and Publishing Company Limited)		200	—	—	—	200
89.	Broadcasting		290	100	120	30	540
	Total, Information	£	565	210	165	60	1,000
	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION						
90.	Administration of Justice		100	100	100	101	401
91.	Public Buildings		500	500	500	700	2,200
92.	Loans to Local Government Bodies		100	100	100	100	400
93.	Workshops, Yards, Stores		230	310	100	150	790
94.	Materials Testing Laboratory		10	20	20	—	50
95.	Rural Development		50	50	100	100	300
96.	Produce Inspection Services		50	30	—	—	80
97.	Miscellaneous Investigations		5	5	10	10	30
	Total, General Administration	£	1,045	1,115	930	1,161	4,251
	Grand Total	£	11,501	17,305	13,084	8,914	50,804

LIST OF PROJECTS SPONSORED BY MINISTRIES AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

(£'000)

Project No.	Title	Capital Expenditure 1970–71	Capital Expenditure 1971–72	Capital Expenditure 1972–73	Capital Expenditure 1973–74	Total Capital Expenditure 1970–74
		£	£	£	£	£
	CABINET OFFICE					
58.	University of Nigeria	300	500	300	179	1,279
73.	Housing Development Authority	100	50	—	—	150
	Total, Cabinet Office £	400	550	300	179	1,429
	DIVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT					
92.	Loans to Local Government Bodies	100	100	100	100	400
	Total, Divisional Administration Department £	100	100	100	100	400
	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES					
1.	Rubber Planting Scheme	20	25	25	30	100
2.	Oil Palm Rehabilitation Scheme	151	201	200	248	800
3.	Cocoa Improvement Scheme	20	22	29	29	100
4.	Farm Settlements	200	250	250	300	1,000
5.	Tree Crops Schemes (Agricultural Development Corporation)	600	720	760	546	2,626
6.	Food Crops Development	109	124	125	142	500
7.	Food Crops Schemes (Agricultural Development Corporation)	450	454	452	518	1,874
8.	Umudike Agricultural Research and Training	100	100	150	150	500
9.	Akwete Rubber Research Station	20	27	24	29	100
10.	Horticultural Development	10	15	15	10	50
11.	Agricultural Extension	35	55	37	23	150
12.	Poultry Centres and Hatchery Units	60	81	72	87	300
13.	Grain Storage, Feed Production and Distribution	60	72	80	88	300
14.	Live-stock Development	60	72	80	88	300
15.	Veterinary Field Services	40	40	30	10	120

APPENDIX III — continued

LIST OF PROJECTS SPONSORED BY MINISTRIES AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES — *continued*

(£'000)

Project No.	Title	Capital Expenditure 1970–71	Capital Expenditure 1971–72	Capital Expenditure 1972–73	Capital Expenditure 1973–74	Total Capital Expenditure 1970–74
		£	£	£	£	£
	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES — *continued*					
16.	Hides and Skins and Pilot Tannery	20	30	30	20	100
17.	Veterinary Training	10	15	15	10	50
18.	Veterinary Research and Vaccine Production	40	60	60	70	230
19.	Animal and Animal Product Inspection	40	60	60	40	200
20.	Establishment of Direct Production Fish Farm	20	16	20	7	63
21.	Development of Fish Ponds in the Private Sector	4	2	2	2	10
22.	Fish Fry Production	11	12	3	1	27
23.	Investigation and Improvement of Fish Production Methods	9	8	6	2	25
24.	Rehabilitation of Fishermen	20	5	—	—	25
25.	Wild life and Zoo Management	35	55	37	23	150
26.	Forest Reserve Acquisition	10	15	15	10	50
27.	Forest Exploitation	20	30	30	20	100
28.	Forest Regeneration	115	110	100	125	450
29.	Forest Research	10	15	15	10	50
30.	Minor Irrigation	69	76	74	81	300
31.	Agricultural Engineering and Mechanization	49	49	50	52	200
32.	Fertilizer Promotion Programme	80	108	96	116	400
33.	Supervised Agricultural Credit	209	209	290	292	1,000
34.	Soil Conservation	8	36	10	46	100
35.	Agro-Meteorological Services	9	25	16	—	50
36.	Soil and Land Use Survey	40	73	66	60	239
95.	Rural Development	50	50	100	100	300
96.	Produce Inspection Services	50	30	—	—	80
	Total, Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources £	2,863	3,347	3,424	3,385	13,019

APPENDIX III—continued

LIST OF PROJECTS SPONSORED BY MINISTRIES AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES—*continued*

(£'000)

Project No.	Title	Capital Expenditure 1970–71	Capital Expenditure 1971–72	Capital Expenditure 1972–73	Capital Expenditure 1973–74	Total Capital Expenditure 1970–74
		£	£	£	£	£
	MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND RECONSTRUCTION					
97.	Miscellaneous Investigations	5	5	10	10	30
	Total, Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction £	5	5	10	10	30
	MINISTRY OF EDUCATION					
49.	In-service Training Scheme	10	5	—	—	15
50.	Modern Aids to Education Centre	40	25	—	—	65
51.	Education Services Programme	20	430	—	—	450
52.	Reconstruction and Re-equipment of Primary Schools	500	511	300	200	1,511
53.	Reconstruction and Re-equipment of Secondary Schools	500	1,000	1,217	500	3,217
54.	Reconstruction and Re-equipment of Teacher Training Colleges	200	—	100	100	400
55.	Rural Education Centre	18	—	—	—	18
56.	Technical Education	100	300	100	100	600
57.	Special Education	30	15	—	—	45
81.	Sports Commission	20	30	10	—	60
	Total, Ministry of Education £	1,438	2,316	1,727	900	6,381
	MINISTRY OF ESTABLISHMENTS					
59.	Institute of Administration	100	200	100	—	400
91.	Public Buildings	500	500	500	700	2,200
	Total, Ministry of Establishments £	600	700	600	700	2,600

APPENDIX III — continued

LIST OF PROJECTS SPONSORED BY MINISTRIES AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES — *continued*

(£'000)

Project No.	Title	Capital Expenditure 1970–71	Capital Expenditure 1971–72	Capital Expenditure 1972–73	Capital Expenditure 1973–74	Total Capital Expenditure 1970–74
		£	£	£	£	£
	MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE					
60.	Hospitals	650	1,500	900	725	3,775
61.	Reconstruction and Re-equipment of Dental Clinics	50	87	—	—	137
62.	Medical Training	50	97	—	—	147
63.	Malaria Eradication	50	100	100	71	321
64.	Health Centre and Maternity and Child Health Service	80	120	100	89	389
65.	Reconstruction and Re-equipment of Health Office and Laboratory	70	130	100	69	369
66.	Health Education of the Public	50	42	—	—	92
67.	Epidemiological Control	40	75	55	50	220
68.	Tuberculosis Control	30	40	42	—	112
69.	Leprosy Services	100	500	300	236	1,136
70.	School Health	32	15	11	—	58
71.	Health Training	55	29	—	—	84
72.	Pharmaceutical Stores	60	100	—	—	160
82·	Remand Homes	5	15	—	—	20
83.	Orphanages	15	5	—	—	20
84.	Reconstruction and Re-equipment of Boys' Approved School	30	20	—	—	50
	Total, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare £	1,367	2,875	1,608	1,240	7,090

LIST OF PROJECTS SPONSORED BY MINISTRIES AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES — *continued*

(£'000)

Project No.	Title	Capital Expenditure 1970–71	Capital Expenditure 1971–72	Capital Expenditure 1972-73	Capital Expenditure 1973–74	Total Capital Expenditure 1970-74
		£	£	£	£	£
	MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND HOME AFFAIRS					
79.	Fire Services	50	50	50	50	200
80.	East Central State Library Board	40	50	60	—	150
85.	Publicity	25	35	—	—	60
86.	Film Unit	25	50	45	30	150
87.	Reconstruction and Re-equipment of Government Printing Press	25	25	—	—	50
88.	Information Services (Reveille Printing and Publishing Company, Limited)	200	—	—	—	200
89.	Broadcasting	290	100	120	30	540
	Total, Ministry of Information and Home Affairs £	655	310	275	110	1,350
	MINISTRY OF JUSTICE					
90.	Administration of Justice	100	100	100	101	401
	Total, Ministry of Justice £	100	100	100	101	401
	MINISTRY OF LANDS, SURVEY AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT					
74.	Photogrammetry and Map Production	50	300	50	—	400
75.	Survey School	35	35	15	15	100
76.	Rehabilitation of Planning Authorities	10	30	30	30	100
77.	Development of Existing State Lands	100	100	150	150	500
78.	Land Acquisition and Development	—	50	200	250	500
	Total, Ministry of Lands, Survey and Urban Development £	195	515	445	445	1,600

APPENDIX III — continued

LIST OF PROJECTS SPONSORED BY MINISTRIES AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES — *continued*

(£'000)

Project No.	Title	Capital Expenditure 1970–71	Capital Expenditure 1971–72	Capital Expenditure 1972–73	Capital Expenditure 1973–74	Total Capital Expenditure 1970-74
		£	£	£	£	£
	MINISTRY OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY					
37.	Industrial Layouts and Estates	50	250	200	—	500
38.	Rehabilitation of Existing Industries	500	1,000	500	120	2,120
39.	Industrial Investigations and Investments (New Industries)	500	1,200	1,050	300	3,050
40.	Small Industries Loan Schemes	100	120	50	30	300
41.	Trade Development	50	50	50	30	180
42.	Loans to Marketing Board	500	500	—	—	1,000
43.	Assistance to Co-operative Societies	25	25	25	25	100
	Total, Ministry of Trade and Industry £	1,725	3,145	1,875	505	7,250
	MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND TRANSPORT					
44.	Roads and Bridges	1,000	1,500	1,500	1,001	5,001
45.	Completion of Existing Rural Water Supply Schemes	500	1,412	1,000	88	3,000
46.	Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Water Supply Establishments	200	75	—	—	275
47.	Urban Water Supply Undertakings	100	25	—	—	125
48.	Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory for Water Examination	13	—	—	—	13
93.	Workshops, Yards, Stores	230	310	100	150	790
94.	Materials Testing Laboratory	10	20	20	—	50
	Total, Ministry of Works, Housing and Transport £	2,053	3,342	2,620	1,239	9,254
	Grand Total £	11,501	17,305	13,084	8,914	50,804

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